The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Latest Movements of the Hostile Forces on the Loire.

A Question of Veracity Between the French and Germans.

The Army of the Loire About to Advance Again.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

Russian Justification of the Prussian Position.

A Bark Capsized and Sixteen Lives Lost in the Mediterranean.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Operations on the Loire—Conflicting Statements as to Fighting on Friday—The Army of the Loire to Advance—The Germans Said to be Retreating Along the Loire—Hasty Surrender of Posts a Crime.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The French were driven from Vendome yesterday.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17.—The Prussians did not attack Gen. CHAUZY yesterday, as was expected. The forces under CHAUZY have received heavy reinforcements. It is understood now that the four Generals commanding the main divisions of the Army of the Loire, viz.: CHAUZY, BOURBAKI, JAURES and JAUREZIBERRY, have concerted plans for a simultaneous advance, all having been largely reinforced. The Germans are retreating all along the Valley of the Loire.

HASTY SURRENDER A CRIME.

The French Government has dismissed Gen. SOL from the service. The charge against him was that he hastily abandoned Tours, leaving behind guns and other material of war, though no enemy had appeared near the city. The Government, in accordance with the law which condemns to death Generals who too hastily surrender their posts, has ordered, by decree, an inquiry into the capitulation of Strasbourg and Metz. As regards Gen. UHRICH, this proceeding is a mere matter of form; but in BAZAINE'S case the investigation will be a serious affair.

DIJON, Dec. 17, via BERLIN.—The military commandant of Tours has been relieved for the precipitate evacuation of the place.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17.—The national forces in the north have gained fresh advantages. The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Yvetot to attack Havre. The latter place has 350 cannon and a strong garrison, and will be defended to the last.

REVIEW AT BORDEAUX.

Another grand review was held here today of the new troops going to the front. The men gave enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Republique" as they marched past the hotel of the Ministry. M. GAMBETTA is still with the Army of the Loire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIJON, Dec. 17, via BERLIN.—The Prussians attacked the French near Longeau, and drove them into the fortress. The French loss was 200.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The new loan has met with great success. Four times the amount has been subscribed for, the greater portion in thaler bonds, and the remainder in sterling bonds.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—French gun-boats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No Prussians have appeared near either port.

The Opening of the Bombardment of Paris—Cause of the Delay—Another Successful Sortie From Paris—Versailles Said to be Invested—Prussian Gains.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

LONDON, Dec. 16—Evening.—A dispatch received from Versailles today gives a new explanation of the delay in opening the bombardment of Paris by the Prussians. There is a lack of ammunition in the German Army, and the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought forward at present. The same cause has prevented the movement of the heavy siege guns. It is probable that the fire will not be opened for a fortnight yet.

SORTIE FROM PARIS.

LILLE, Dec. 16—Evening.—It is rumored that another sortie has been made from Paris, which accounts for the rapid withdrawal of the German forces from this region. It is said that the French came out from behind their fortifications in immense force, and have already completely invested Versailles. Fighting is now going on in the direction of Albert and Abbeville.

RESISTANCE OF BELOIT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The French garrison at Belfort still makes a gallant defense. The neighboring heights have all been captured by the Germans, but not without suffering considerable loss. The French losses in these preliminary engagements were comparatively light. The German position has greatly improved lately.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 15.—The Germans, after a slight skirmish, occupied Beaumont, a few miles west of Evreux, on the 11th.

PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The French ports of Fécamp, Dieppe and Havre are to be blockaded.

LUXEMBOURG.

Russian Justification of the Course of Prussia—Proof of Neutrality or Guarantees of Future Fidelity.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Russia, in reply to the Prussian note in regard to Luxembourg, says the King of Holland must disprove the charges brought against the Duchy, or give guarantees that its obligations of neutrality shall not be violated again. If, however, the charges alleged are proved, Prussia is justified in annexing the territory.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Wreck of a British Man-of-War—The Spanish King Elect—Composition of the Greek Cabinet.

CATANIA, Sicily, Dec. 16, via FLORENCE.—Her Majesty's steamer *Psyche*, of the British Eclipse Expedition, foundered in the Mediterranean. All on board were safely landed, and the scientific instruments were saved.

FLORENCE, Dec. 17.—The King elect of Spain will sail on Monday next for Madrid.

ATHENS, Dec. 16, via LONDON.—The new Greek Cabinet is composed, as follows:

COUMONDOROS, President of the Council.
COTOSTAVIOS, Minister of Justice.
BOZZARIS, Minister of War.
SOTIROPOULOS, Minister of Finance.
CHRISTOPOULOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
AMARGYROS, Minister of Marine.

Railway Collision in England—Marine Disaster—The Captain, His Wife, Child, and Thirteen of the Crew Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A railway collision occurred today near Bolton. The engineer was killed, and the fireman and twelve passengers were injured.

NAPLES, Dec. 17.—Four of the crew of the bark *Trovatore* have been picked up off Cape Spartimento. They report that the vessel capsized, and her Captain, his wife and child, and thirteen of the crew were drowned.

THE CHANCES FOR FRANCE.

Want of Unity in the Prussian Councils—The French More Able to Resist than in the Beginning—Their Leaders the Ablest in Europe—The Levee in Masse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870.

The news of this morning, which all comes from Versailles, is very bad for France. It announces the defeat of the Army of the Loire, and at the same time of the repulse of the heavy sorties from Paris. Both accounts seem exaggerated. The French losses are not likely to be five or six times as great as the German, and only a small part of the Army of the Loire can have been engaged. But it is useless, speculating on the telegrams. It was reported, yesterday, that Paris had surrendered—but I have no belief that such an event can occur this side of Christmas; and the Germans cannot much expect it, for their arrangements at Versailles extend some way into January. But why is there no bombardment? Mr. RUSSELL writes: "If it depended on BISMARCK, Paris would be bombarded to-morrow." There is a want of unity in the Prussian councils. The King hesitates—he has been influenced—or Count VON MOLTKE does not see his way to a success. So, the great guns are as useless as if they had been left in Germany. But all may change in a day, and the effort made, first to overwhelm two forts, and then destroy the world's capital. Only, the Germans now are acting on the defensive, repulsing sorties, repelling attacks. The numbers are against them. The French Army, in and out of Paris, must now be nearly double the number of the Germans, and the French bear so much beating that they are in a fair way to wear out their invaders.

PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

On the capitulation of Sedan, the English journals declared the prospects of France hopeless, and counseled instant submission; Paris could not hold out a week; there was no Government, and no hope of raising new armies; Prussia was irresistible, and further effort madness. A few journals, however, advised Germany to make a magnanimous peace, make friends with France, and set an example to the world. Germany chose to prosecute a war of conquest, vengeance and undying hate. She lost her opportunity. France is not conquered, and will not be even by the loss of Paris, whose resistance gives her time to organize new armies. Germany has accomplished nothing. France is far more able to resist than she was at the beginning, and less likely to make a humiliating peace than two months ago. Germany has a wolf by the ears, hard to hold, and dangerous to let go. The war may last two years longer, and the French are learning to fight under the ablest masters in Europe, and seem likely to prove apt pupils. Europe, at first astonished by German success, begins to feel sympathy for the sufferings and admiration for the heroic struggles of France. The Prussians begin to murmur at the continuance of the war, which might have ended all gloriously two months ago, and are sorry that they ever made the gigantic mistake of the siege of Paris, which now they feel bound in honor to starve, if they cannot beat, into surrender.

GERMAN DISPATCHES.

There is a growing distrust of German official dispatches. At first they were all true and the French all false; now the French are more moderate, and many think more truthful. Thus, the German accounts of the victory at Amiens, the sorties from Paris, and the defeat of the Army of the Loire, are looked upon with great suspicion. At Amiens the depleted French forces, after fighting all day, and supposing they had repulsed the enemy, suddenly found themselves flanked by heavy German reserves, and were obliged to retreat. At Paris the German reported losses are absurdly out of proportion to the reported fighting, while the affair in the direction of Orleans, represented as the utter rout of the French, who are said to have "withdrawn," is believed to have been merely the result of a reconnoissance in force. But you will soon know—rather you have already heard all about it.

THE LEVEE EN MASSE.

The *levée en masse*, some time in preparation, has now been ordered within the next ten days. Somewhere between two and four millions of Frenchmen are ordered to assemble in camps of instruction. Many have arms already, and the rest will have them as fast as they can be made or procured. Every department is to provide artillery, and melt the church bells if necessary. If GAMBETTA can keep his head, and not quarrel with all his Generals, if he can at all wield the vast forces he is gathering, the Germans must be overwhelmed by the mere force of numbers. Look now for rapid and desperate fighting. The Germans believe, and I think they are purposely made to believe, that Paris is on the verge of famine and must surrender. If they did not so believe, it seems to me that they would at once attempt to reduce it by bombardment—unless they are sure that it is impossible. I am not, and have not been, very hopeful of French victories, but I believe that an invading army may be worn out, even by its successes, as the arms of England were in the Revolutionary War in America. For seven years it was a series of retreats and disasters to the Continental arms. Every important town was taken and held, and the country, year after year, seemed conquered beyond all power of resistance. With the same obstinate spirit, surely France can do far more with its compact population and immense resources. France sent arms to America then—now she is being repaid; and France now, like America then, is fighting the Hessians.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The war in France, and the expected war with Russia, absorb almost all interest in England. The newspapers have for some weeks been occupied to some extent with the election of the Education Boards under the new law, but I doubt if their appeals have found many readers. The Queen went yesterday, to visit the Empress EUGENIE at Chiselhurst, at the moment telegrams informed us that the Empress was in Brussels, engaged in some new scheme of Imperial restoration. The panic in the money market has subsided on account of the hopes of a conference, but how can there be a conference while two of the most important cosignatories to the treaty are at war with each other, and how can any of the treaty Powers enter into a conference with Russia until the note has been formally withdrawn? The hope of peace is mainly in the fact that Germany wants time, and in her present stress must avoid new complications. BISMARCK will do his best to induce Russia to withdraw, for the present, at least, her challenge to Europe. After the fall of Paris and the conquest of France, it will be time to see what shall become of Turkey and Austria, the Black Sea and the Baltic, Egypt and India. In any case, the next session of Parliament will be one of the most interesting of the present century. Stocks were buoyant yesterday, partly because there is a prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question—partly because it was expected that Paris would capitulate in a few days, which would lead to peace between France and Prussia. But the speculators may be mistaken as to both contingencies. Paris may hold out, and Paris is not France. The Eastern question, furthermore, cannot be settled without France, nor is there much probability that it will be settled to suit England and Austria, and against the interests of Prussia and Russia. At the utmost, the question which involves war or surrender to England, or a dishonorable bargain, and participation in the spoils, can only be postponed for a short period. It is the rock ahead for Europe. Germany might secure the peace of Europe. She has the position and the power to do so; but, unfortunately, Germany is the most warlike of nations. A nation of duelists and soldiers, full of ideas of martial glory, making war as we see it made in France, is not likely to make peace. The influence and example of Germany are more likely to fill Europe with soldiers. MONADNOCK.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Arrival of Valmaseda and the Departure of Rodas—Cuban Finance—Local Crime—Tragedy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1870.

The ultra Spaniards are overjoyed because their pet idol, the Count of VALMASEDA has come to Havana and will be Captain-General of Cuba, at least for some time. On Tuesday, the Spanish frigate *Ysabel la Catolica* brought the famous General to the city, and the vessel had not anchored when the following poster was seen at almost every street-corner:

> "The revolution is finished. The worthy Count VALMASEDA, appointed by the Government of the nation Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, will arrive today in the steamer *Ysabel la Catolica*. It is hoped that all good Spaniards will adorn their houses to receive, as he ought to be received, the true pacifier of the Island of Cuba."

This document created much excitement, Police officers began to tear the paper down, but they were quickly informed by partisans of the Count to leave them, and they were left. Every sensible man was indignant that insult should have been offered to Gen. RODAS and every other Spanish officer by calling VALMASEDA the true pacifier of Cuba. Nothing unpleasant, however, has taken place, and RODAS will leave here on the 15th, accompanied by his family, and by several high officials, most prominent among them being the Secretary, Don CESAREO FERNANDER, and the Intentente of the Treasury, Don EMILIO SANTOS. On Thursday all the streets where Spaniards resided were gaily decorated with the Spanish colors, and at night the houses were illuminated. As the day accidentally was also the anniversary of Spain's patron saint, all business was suspended. The bands of the different volunteer corps serenaded VALMASEDA in the evening, the street in front of his residence being crowded. Since then a multitude of old and new acquaintances have called on him, but he is too wily a person to allow any expressions as to his future policy to escape him.

CUBAN FINANCE.

The Financial Department will be thrown into a state of confusion by the departure of Intentente SANTOS, and as another man must be appointed in his place, we may also expect a new tariff. Every successive Intentente thinks he knows more than his predecessor, and generally inaugurates his reign by changing the existing Revenue laws and import or export duties. Every Havana merchant must be somewhat of a lawyer, else he could never keep the run of the different changes. The Government intends to issue interest-bearing bonds for the amount due to the Spanish Bank, and will withdraw the bank notes placed in circulation. The public in general disapproves of the measure for divers reasons, but the Government at Madrid wills, and the thing will be done.

LOCAL CRIME.

For years past the City of Havana has been infested by gangs of negroes, who formed themselves into secret societies, with grips, signs and pass words, for the purpose of self protection, mutual aid against the whites, and especially the Police, and also for the purposes of robbery and murder. Until within very lately it was customary here to hire an assassin for a given amount, for the purpose of getting rid of an enemy. Of late years this bravo system has fallen somewhat in misuse, but the bands of negroes still exist, and they stop persons either by day or by night and rob them of the valuables about them. Their mode of procedure is nearly always the same; a negro or mulatto jumps suddenly on the unwary passer-by, places a dagger to his breast, orders the surprised party to keep silent under penalty of instant death, while a confederate or confederates rifle the pockets of the victim. About ten days ago, an Irish woman, of loose morals, was robbed in her house by two negroes, who gagged and abused her, and decamped afterward with whatever valuables could be found. The negroes were arrested, and will be garroted. But a most horrible deed was committed, on Thursday afternoon, on the person of Mr. GUSTAV OBERBAUER.

TRAGEDY.

Mr. OBERBAUER left his house on Trocadero-street at about 5½ in the afternoon and was leisurely sauntering down the street and just turning into the prado, when he was suddenly set upon by five men, four negroes and a mulatto, one of whom placed a knife to his breast, while the others began to rob him. If Mr. OBERBAUER had not been a foreigner he might have allowed himself to have been robbed quietly, knowing that in this city he would at the moment not receive any assistance either from citizens or Police, but instead he struck at the man who held the knife and knocked him down. At the same moment, however, another of the gang plunged a long Serilla knife into his abdomen. The thieves then relieved him of his watch and chain, and after a short squabble over the booty, fled. Mr. OBERBAUER gave the alarm, as did also a negro who had witnessed the whole transaction from the roof of an adjoining house. Mr. OBERBAUER was taken to his residence close by, medical assistance was had, but the wound proved too severe for the physician's skill, and the victim breathed his last, amid indescribable sufferings, on Friday at noon. Mr. OBERBAUER enjoyed perhaps the best reputation of any young man here, and was universally beloved for his kindness of heart, talent and urbanity. Before dying he made his will, leaving all his property to the German Aid Society, for the poor society of Havana. Mr. OBERBAUER was a native of the town of Schwetzingen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and but thirty-three years of age. He was connected with the houses of THIERMANN & KUCHERER, New-York, and AX & GAIL, of Baltimore, for whom he was making purchases of leaf tobacco. As soon as the foul deed became known, Mr. CHARLES BECK, in the name of the house of NIESE FUENTES & CO., offered a reward of $500 for the discovery of the perpetrators of the deed, through the German Consul, and this morning the other German houses increased this amount, by voluntary subscription, to over $3,000. The perpetrators of the deed have not been discovered yet, but the Police arrested over fifty suspicious characters last night, all of them armed with knives. It is possible that the execution of the two other negroes who robbed the woman may deal a temporary terror to these hordes of bandits, and VALMASEDA, as a stroke of policy, may send a ship load to Fernando Po. Gen. RODAS intended to send all these vagrant negroes to the Spanish possessions in Africa, near Ceuta, but the home Government, as usual, when anything really useful is proposed, would not listen to him. Such acts as that I have just narrated are the fruits of undue tolerance, a miserable Police, and general corruption. QUASIMODO.

Return of the Yale College Exploring Party—The Penobscot River Free From Ice.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 18.—The Yale College exploring party, which left here with Prof. MARSH, in June last, returned, yesterday, in safety, from the Rocky Mountains. The scientific results of the expedition are important, and will soon be published.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 18.—The ice has again left the Penobscot River, and the steamers *Katahdin* and *Alliance* came up today.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire on Pennsylvania-Avenue, Washington—Two Men Suffocated and Horribly Disfigured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Soon after 1 A. M. today Centre Market, on Pennsylvania-avenue, was discovered to be on fire in several places, and a few minutes later the entire structures, from Seventh to Ninth street, were enveloped in flames. The adjoining sheds and depositories of goods were also burned. Small dealers will suffer severely by the fire. All combustible material in the market was consumed, and the brick walls only are left standing. Two men engaged in removing the stock of a feed-house were suffocated, and their bodies were burned beyond recognition, the falling of the roof upon the men preventing their rescue by friends, firemen or Police. One part of Centre Market was among the oldest buildings in Washington. Several weeks only have passed since the appraisement of fixtures, &c., was made preliminary to the erection of a building, ornamented in style and ample in proportions.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 18.—CHARLES BURNES, an employe, was burned to death by the fire which destroyed CRANE & BROTHER'S "old red paper-mill," at Dalton, on Friday night.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Terrible Tragedy in Texas—A Judge Killed by a Prominent Lawyer, who is in Turn Killed by a Captain of Police—Great Excitement Over the Affair at El Paso.

SANTA FE, Dec. 17.—The *Daily Post* of the 16th has full particulars of a horrible tragedy which took place at El Paso, Texas, on the 7th inst. It appears that Senator FOUNTAIN got into a dispute with B. F. WILLIAMS, a lawyer, who fired a revolver twice at him, severely but not dangerously wounding him. WILLIAMS then fled to his rooms, whither he was followed by Judge GAYLORD J. S. CLARK, of the Twenty-fifth Texas District, and a posse of men, who attempted to arrest him. WILLIAMS seized a gun and rushed from his rooms, and shot Judge CLARK dead. Capt. FRENCH, of the State Police, returned the fire and killed WILLIAMS. Great excitement prevailed, but public sentiment was entirely against WILLIAMS. The funeral of Judge CLARK was the most imposing affair ever witnessed in El Paso.

Lynch Law in California—A Murderer Taken from Jail and Hung—Four Pacific Railroad Robbers Convicted—Heavy Sentences at Philadelphia—A New-York Prize-Fighter Sent to Prison for Sixteen Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—A "vigilant" band, 300 strong, fully armed and organized, attacked the jail at Los Angeles, yesterday, and took therefrom MICHAEL LACHENI, the murderer of JACOB BELL and others, and hanged him by the neck until dead, he having confessed his guilt, but expressing no contrition for his crime. ....PARSON, SQUIRES, COCKRELL and CHAPMAN, the Verdi-Pacific Railroad robbers, were convicted of the robbery, yesterday, at Washoe City. BELL, who gave the State's evidence, was acquitted.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Yesterday, JAMES ELLIOTT and WILLIAM WILSON were tried on the charge of shooting Policeman MORRIS MURPHY, of the Fourth District; also on the charge of assaulting and robbing HUGH DOUGHERTY. The offenses were committed two weeks ago, ELLIOTT was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the period of sixteen years and ten months and to pay a fine of $2,000. WILSON was sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 and to be imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for eleven years and ten months. ELLIOTT is from New-York, and is a professional prize-fighter.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 18.—Saturday evening EDWARD TUNIS, a coal-dealer at the upper end of the city, was found lying in his coal-yard in an insensible condition, with his head badly cut. A shovel was found lying near him, covered with blood and hair. It is reported this evening that he is dead. He was robbed of a gold watch and a small amount of money.

THE POPE.

Sympathy for the Holy Father Among the Catholics at Albany—Protest Against the Occupation of Rome.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The meeting of the Catholics of this diocese, at the Cathedral, today, to give expression to their sentiments regarding late events in Rome, was very largely attended. Mr. JOHN TRACY presided, and Hon. WILLIAM CASSIDY read an address and the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That we sustain and approve with united heart and voice the protest of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Provincial Council of New-York against the occupation and spoliation of the Roman See by VICTOR EMANUEL, and that we regard the personal independence of the Sovereign Pontiff as the head of our Church, and our free access to him as a right dear to American citizens, and which we will use all our moral power to assert and defend.
>
> *Resolved*, That this address and these resolutions be presented to the Bishop, with the request that he forward the same to our Supreme Ecclesiastical Ruler, with the assurance of our sympathy and devotion to him in this crisis, and of our Christian hope and confidence in his triumph.

The address and resolutions were adopted, after addresses by Right Rev. Bishop CONROY, and Messrs. WM. FLEMING, CHAS. TRACY, D. B. GAFFNEY, JOHN TRACY, and W. D. MORANZER.

Great Demonstration at Covington, Ky.—A Vigorous Protest.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—A large demonstration was made in Covington, today, to protest against the invasion of the Papal dominions by King VICTOR EMMANUEL. Fully 5,000 persons were in the procession, with eight bands of music. An organization was effected at the cathedral, after which a protest was adopted, charging that the invasion was an iniquitous and criminal attack upon civil society and a nefarious robbery; declaring that the temporal possessions of the Holy See were held for the common good of Catholics everywhere, and the sovereign Pontiff could neither alienate nor surrender them; that this spoliation would reduce the Catholic Church, the nursery and mother of saints and freemen, to a condition of abject slavery. In conclusion the protest assures the Pope of the loyalty of its signers to the Holy See.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Alleged Robbery of an Express Company—Sale of Mining Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—J. K. BEARD, charged with taking $12,000 from the Telegraph Express Company at Brownsville, Neb., two years since, was arrested at Portland, Oregon, yesterday, and placed in irons on board the steam-ship *California*, for San Francisco, en route East. He had been employed by the Oregon and California Railroad, and had full charge of the Oregon City office, under the name of A. J. CURTIS, and bore a high reputation there....The mill and mine of the Lady Bryan Company, Virginia, Nevada, were sold, by order of the United States District Court, yesterday, at auction, and were purchased by Messrs. KENNEDY and MALLON for $9,000. Lady Bryan stock is now entirely valueless....The steamer *Japan*, from China and Japan, is one day overdue.

The Gold Mines of Chihuahua—Rich Hauls from the New Placers.

SANTA FE, Dec. 17.—The Chihuahua (Mexico) correspondent of the *Daily Post* gives glowing accounts of the newly-discovered placer mines near Chihuahua, and says they are even richer than was reported. Twelve men in eight hours washed out over thirty-seven ounces of gold, and the succeeding day the same men got $500. This party, since commencing operations, has made an average of $300 a day. Great excitement prevails in the country round about, and there is a general rush for the new mines.

WORCESTER IN MOURNING.

Death of the Mayor From Injuries Received at the Recent Explosion—Another Man in a Critical Condition—The City Without Light.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 18.—Hon. JAMES B. BLAKE, Mayor of this city, died this morning, aged forty-four years. His death was the result of injuries received at the explosion at the gas-works on Friday night. His symptoms were not considered alarming until last night, he appearing until then to be in a fair way to recover. It is said the effect of his injuries was aggravated by his anxiety about the business of the Gas Company, of which he was agent, and this is supposed to have hastened his death. The deceased had just been elected to his sixth term of office as Mayor, and was one of the most useful and popular of our citizens. His death has cast a gloom over the city. The bells were tolled at noon, and the sad event was alluded to in feeling terms in nearly all our churches. To-morrow the city flag on the common will be displayed at half mast. The deceased leaves a wife and five children.

It is said, to-night, that Mr. MCAULIFF, the foreman of the gas works, injured by the explosion, cannot recover, his injuries being greater than at first reported. The financial loss by the accident is much greater than at first supposed, it being now estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. The cause of the accident has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The city is without gas, the supply for the present being cut off. The ground and buildings around the scene of the disaster bear the evidences of the terrible effects of the explosion.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 18—Evening.—Mr. JONES, Superintendent of the South Boston Gas-works, is now acting as Superintendent of the works here, having been sent for at the request of Mr. BLAKE, yesterday. Repairs at the works will begin immediately, and the officers of the Company state that a limited supply of gas will be furnished in a few days. The streets, to-night, are almost in total darkness. Very few churches held services this evening. The funeral of Mayor BLAKE will take place at 11 o'clock Thursday.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

The Tribes of the Indian Territory Framing a Constitution—A Visit from White Commissioners—Encouraging Prospects.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—The *Republican* has a special from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, dated the 15th, as follows: Special Indian Commissioners CAMPBELL, LORD and FARWELL reached here last night from Okmulgee, where they have been in attendance on the great Indian Council. Matters there are progressing harmoniously, and there is every prospect that a new Government will be organized of the confederate nations and tribes in the Indian Territory. On the 11th inst., the Council unanimously adopted the Committee's report, providing for the drafting of a constitution and the organization of a Government, republican in form, and not inconsistent with existing treaties with the United States. The report was adopted by a vote of 48 to 3, those voting in the negative being a portion of the Cherokee delegation.

A committee of twelve was then appointed, with WM. P. ROSS of the Cherokees as Chairman, to draft a constitution for the Indian Confederacy. The Committee met and divided into four subcommittees—on bill of rights, executive, legislative, and judicial departments. They are earnestly engaged in their several duties, and are expected to report in a few days, so that their work can be adopted in the present session, which is limited to thirty days.

The Commissioners were invited to address the Convention, and did so in words of encouragement. They were heartily received, and complimentary resolutions, thanking them for their visit, were unanimously passed. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. PARKER, the next day, addressed the General Council. He gave a history of the causes that led to the incorporation in all the treaties of 1866, authority to call this Council. He said that the object was to form a good confederation of all tribes resident in the Indian country, a Government exclusively of Indians, ultimately to become one of the States of the Union. That Congress would annually make appropriations to pay expenses; that Courts of justice should be established, so that citizens of the Indian Territory should not be dragged to Van Buren to be tried on minor charges. He advised them to form a union of interests against the encroachments of white men now poaching on them from the North, East and South, and gave them words of encouragement in the progress they had made in their efforts at civilization.

The visit of these gentlemen has had a most happy effect. The Confederate Government embraces the following tribes and nations, viz.: Cherokees, Choctaws, Muskekee or Creeks, Ottawas, Eastern Pawnee, Quapaws, Senecas, Wyandottes, Confederate Peorias, Sacs and Foxes, Absentee Pawnees, Great and Little Osages, Seminoles and Chickasaws. Delegates from all the above tribes are represented in the Council, and some are expected from the wild tribes.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Dec. 18, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ℘ hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ℘ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	29.55	16	N.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.80	22	N.W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.78	27	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.75	24	N.W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.91	38	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	29.82	60	E.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.90	25	S.W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	29.94	33	S.W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	29.94	51	N.E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Lt. rain.
Nashville	30.03	35	....	....	....	Calm.	Fair.
Montgomery	29.95	40	....	....	....	Calm.	Lt. rain.
Cincinnati	30.08	30	....	....	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.02	30	....	....	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.94	30	S.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.05	35	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City	30.00	57	E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Augusta, Ga.	30.37	47	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West	....	....	....	....	....	No report.	....
Pittsburg	30.16	31	....	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.97	30	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester	30.09	23	E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	30.02	20	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.10	33	....	....	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
New-York	30.08	30	W.	10	.53	Brisk.	Fair.
Boston	29.87	24	N.W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 18.—A large gas-well was struck, on the grounds of the Erie Car Company, on Saturday, and the escaping gas lights several squares.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—Twenty-seven working men, whose names were appended to an address delivered to the Governor-elect, BROWN, a few days ago, publish a card today repudiating their signatures.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 18.—The German Catholics of this City held a large meeting to-night. They denounced the occupation of Rome by VICTOR EMANUEL, and pledged themselves to the support of the Pope's soverignty, and took measures to form a Peter's Pence Society.

WASHINGTON.

Missouri Politics in the Senate—The Income Tax—Encouragement of Ship-Building—The San Domingo Question—Senatorial Contest in Arkansas—Admiral Porter's Case—Appropriations—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The question whether the debate on Missouri politics shall be continued in the Senate is engaging the consideration of numerous Senators. Most of them are of the opinion that, if it be possible, the whole matter should be allowed to stop where it is, but it can hardly do so, much as that result may be desirable. It is understood to be the desire of two or three Senators to reply to Mr. SCHURZ.

THE INCOME TAX.

Some considerations bearing in favor of the repeal of the income tax will be presented by the advocates of repeal when the subject is considered, which, in previous discussions, have not been given their full weight. One of these considerations is the unvarying, certain increase of the productive power of unchanged Revenue laws. The increase of our people in wealth between the years 1850 and 1860 was equal to 129 per cent., and the returns of the last decade will not vary much from these figures. This fact alone supports the estimates that we can safely look for an annual increase of fifteen millions per year outside of any change of laws. This annual increase, which we have a right to expect under a reasonably efficient administration of the Revenue laws, is equal itself to the whole amount now likely to be raised from the income tax. A resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax will probably pass the House to-morrow, and the matter will be pressed until Congress decides positively on the subject one way or the other.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHIP-BUILDING.

An imperfect sketch of Mr. INGERSOLL's bill for the admission of ships free of duty has been given. It is proposed that all ship-building and engine materials to be used in the construction of vessels which are not used in the coasting and inland trade, shall be admitted from abroad free of duty; also, that all articles of stores or ship chandlery for vessels engaged in foreign voyages shall be supplied free of duty. Its object is to conciliate the American ship-building interest, and at the same time to obtain for American ship-owners facilities to compete with foreigners for the commerce of the world. If with free materials at their command our mechanics can so economize labor that they can build ships as cheaply as they can be built in Scotland, they will be able to supply their own countrymen. If they cannot do this the American merchants should have liberty to supply themselves elsewhere.

SAN DOMINGO.

Senator MORTON will endeavor to press consideration of his San Domingo resolutions tomorrow, with a view to securing their passage through the Senate before the Holiday adjournment. The shape which the proposition has now assumed, puts many of the opponents of the scheme of annexation in an awkward position. Having declared in substance that the treaty negotiated by the President was improperly made, that corrupt agencies were resorted to, and that the whole matter was tainted with fraud and ought to be investigated, they are now nonplused by the President's own movement for an investigation to be made by Congress itself. The only way in which they can escape from this dilemma is by voting for Mr. MORTON's resolutions.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN ARKANSAS.

Senator MCDONALD, of Arkansas, left here tonight for New-York, whence he will proceed direct to Little Rock to attend the session of the Legislature, which meets Jan. 2, 1871, and elects a United States Senator the week following. Senator MCDONALD's opponent for re-election is Gov. CLAYTON, who has been endeavoring to propitiate Democratic support, hoping to carry enough Republicans with him in that event to secure his election. Ordinarily a Senator's associates would not express any open choice, except as a matter of private preference, but under these circumstances the opinion is unanimous that the Republican Legislature of Arkansas, owes it as a bounden duty to the Republican Party of the country to resist with an united voice any attempts at disruption which imperils success in future, by countenancing efforts which propose to incur obligations to be requited by yielding power and patronage to the enemy.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S CASE.

The opposition against Admiral PORTER appears to increase rather than diminish, and the prospect of his confirmation is not so bright as when his name was first sent in. There will be an attempt to show in the Senate, when his name next comes up in Executive Session, that it was his influence which caused Mr. BORIE, when Secretary of the Navy, to issue an order forbidding any subordinate in the Department to approach him except through PORTER, and will be urged as proof of his unworthiness of the honor proposed for him. It will be urged, also, that the Admiral, having made a fortune from prize-money, an opportunity for which was not accorded to army officers, that he is not entitled to the promotion as a means of further pecuniary reward for his services in the war; but the attacks on the Admiral have reacted in part, and he still has many friends who will urge his confirmation.

A CABINET DINNER.

On Tuesday next a dinner will be given by Postmaster-General CRESWELL, to which are invited the President, Cabinet, and several Senators.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a summary of the appropriations made by the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, which is the special order for Tuesday. The total is about $500,000 greater than last year, which is accounted for by the fact that the present bill includes several permanent appropriations, which were not included last year:

Senate	$673,864 80
Capitol Police	42,800 00
House of Representatives	2,011,860 94
Public Printing	2,016,245 10
Library of Congress	52,576 00
Public Buildings and Grounds	42,304 00
Court of Claims	534,840 00
Executive	52,300 00
State Department and Mexican Claims Loan	182,320 00
Treasury	8,487,580 00
Independent Treasury	393,831 00
Mints and Branches	898,007 00
Territories	196,900 00
Interior Departments	112,700 00
General Land Office	246,060 00
Indian Office	65,280 00
Pension Office	777,940 00
Patent Office	539,100 00
Surveyor Generals and Clerks	124,000 00
Map of United States	3,000 00
Agricultural Department	147,640 00
Bureau of Education	14,500 00
Post-office Department	412,842 00
War Department	584,950
Navy Department	142,710 00
Supreme Court of the United States	340,750 00
Department of Justice	120,380 00
Statutes Codification Commission	18,000 00
Total	$18,635,480 84

UNITARIAN INSTALLATION.

Dr. HINCKLEY, of Boston, will be installed as pastor of the Unitarian Church, in this city, in January next. Dr. BELLOWS and other distinguished Unitarian clergymen will assist in the installation services.

NO DINNERS FROM SPRAGUE.

The elegant dinners and charming receptions at the residence of Senator SPRAGUE will be missed by Washington society this Winter, as Mrs. SPRAGUE will reside with the family of Chief-Justice CHASE, in New-York City, and will be in this city very little during the present session of Congress.

GEN. LOGAN FOR THE SENATE.

Gen. LOGAN, who is a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois, in place of Senator YATES, whose term expires March 4 next, has gone home to look after his political interests in the approaching Senatorial election.

INTERNATIONAL GOLD COINAGE.

During last Summer Secretary FISH addressed a circular to the Legations of the United States at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Brussels, Copenhagen, Florence, the Hague, Lisbon, Stockholm, and Berne, with a view to promote the adoption, by the Legislatures of the several Powers, of a common unit and standard of an international gold coinage. The Secretary concluded by saying:

> "The Government of the United States suggests for the consideration of the several Powers whether all that is contemplated may not be attained without an abandonment of the different mint systems. It suggests for a consideration only, and not as the best theoretical solution of the question, that the international value of the coins of the nations that may become parties to any monetary convention, or who may in any other way arrange this question between themselves, shall be determined by the quantity of pure gold which it contains, which measure shall be expressed in a common standard of weight upon its face, and unless absolute unification can be obtained, all other questions of coinage will be left to local law and experience. The French decigram is suggested as the most convenient common measure by which to determine this quantity, and that it is desirable if possible to avoid running this expression into a fraction."

Minister BANCROFT, after presenting the subject to the Government of Prussia and of North Germany, informed Secretary FISH the tendency was toward the adoption of the five-and-twenty franc piece, with decimal divisions, but nothing was decided.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The Co-operation to Suppress Piracy—Correspondence of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It appears from the diplomatic correspondence recently transmitted to Congress, that in February last Baron GEROLT sent to Secretary FISH the contents of a confidential note from Count BISMARCK, wherein he urged the importance of combined measures on the part of the maritime Powers for the extermination of piracy in Chinese waters. The Baron also stated that the British Admiralty had given orders to the naval commander in China to co-operate for the object mentioned. Secretary FISH, on March 31, informed Baron GEROLT that the President had taken great pleasure in complying with the request of Count BISMARCK by directing instructions to be issued from the Navy Department to Admiral ROGERS. The co-operation of Admiral ROGERS and the forces under his command would, however, be limited to cases of recognized piracy. He was instructed to proceed in such a way as not to wound the sensibilities of the Government of China, or to interfere with the peaceful policy toward China, in which the Government of North Germany and that of the United States so happily agree. In his letter to the Secretary of the Navy on this subject, Secretary FISH says:

> "Should, unhappily, any cause for hostilities occur during the mission, it is hoped the Navy Department will instruct Admiral ROGERS, in such case, to advise with Minister LOW, and to leave with this Department the responsibility of war or peace."

Acting Secretary of State DAVIS, November last, in writing to Minister BANCROFT says:

> "Minister LOW adheres to his original opinion that the disturbance at Tien-tsin, involving the massacre, was local and unpremeditated, and that the Government at Pekin sincerely desired to prevent a repetition and to preserve the peace; but the Minister appears to have decidedly modified his opinion as to the probability that they will be able to do so. Fearing that the Chinese Government may find itself too weak to resist the pressure of popular opinion in the masses, acting in harmony with the cherished wishes and purposes of the literati, and that it may be forced into a war to prevent popular outbreaks, Secretary DAVIS adds: The President does not purpose to take part, nor does he invite North Germany to take part, in any controversy between France and China, growing out of the massacre of Tien-tsin. He only desires, so far as the impression of the neutralization of German and French influence by a state of hostilities operated to enfeeble the Central Government, that that impression may be removed; and that, should unfortunately a general war be declared by China, or should an outbreak against foreigners take place, which the Government cannot prevent nor punish, the several Powers may be in a position to afford the fullest measure of protection."

On the 29th of November, Secretary FISH wrote to Minister LOW:

> "Although the general tenor of your note of the 13th of September to Prince KUNG is regarded as judicious and proper, your assurance toward the close that a flagrant violation of the rights and privileges of our citizens by the people, and the failure of the Imperial Government to apply the remedy promptly, are the only circumstances which will cause a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in their intercourse with China, is considered to be too strong an assurance of forbearance, and it would be, perhaps, well that Prince KUNG should understand that any violation of the rights of our citizens and any flagrant violation of treaty stipulations of other Powers may cause a change."

Extensive Fire in the Ninth Ward This Morning—Probable Loss $50,000.

At 12½ o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the Phenix Plaster Mills, WOTHERSPOON & BROTHERS, owners, at Nos. 426, 428 and 430 West Thirteenth-street, near Greenwich-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and gained such headway that when the firemen arrived on the ground they found it difficult to get control, as there are an extensive range of stables connected with the mills, all of which caught fire, as well as the two tenement-houses, Nos. 426 and 430, in front of the mills. A volume of flame and smoke soon arose, and the inmates of the neighboring tenements were for a time in great danger; and as the fire-escapes on No. 430, owned by the Mill Company, had no connecting ladders, the foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 5 ordered up two of his longest ladders, and the men soon rescued the women and children. The inmates of No. 426, owned by Mr. DEAN, were successfully piloted through the fire-escapes to the ground. The mills were difficult to get at, and as we go to press the flames are still raging, and will probably cause a loss of $50,000.

Death—Norris Randal Norton.

Capt. NORRIS RANDAL NORTON died in this City at 6½ o'clock last evening, after some four years illness. He commanded a company in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, having been one of the first to volunteer. He took a prominent part in numerous engagements, and was so seriously wounded at the siege of Corinth that he was compelled to resign his commission. After several years' connection with the Cincinnati Press, he came to this City, and became assistant City editor of the *Tribune*. He quitted his position on account of lameness superinduced by his wound, (to which his death is indirectly traceable,) and entered the Board of Health as Chief Clerk under Dr. HARRIS. In that position he prepared the greater part of the annual reports of the Board, and furnished to the TIMES, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and other journals, many valuable papers on hygienic subjects which attracted wide attention.

Capt. NORTON possessed unusual ability. He was, in every sense, an honorable, generous and chivalric gentleman. He was a native of Pittsburg, Penn., and died in the 36th year of his age.

O'Baldwin, the Prize-Fighter—He Refuses a Conditional Pardon.

The Boston *Transcript* of the 16th inst. says: "Efforts have for some time been making to procure the pardon of NED O'BALDWIN, the pugilist, who was committed to the House of Correction at Lawrence in November, 1869, for engaging in a prize-fight at Lynn, and whose term or sentence will expire by limitation on the 27th of next April. JAMES D. SHEA and other friends of the prisoner succeeded in obtaining a conditional pardon, the terms of which were that O'BALDWIN should, within twenty-four hours from his liberation, leave the State, never to return. The document reached Lawrence at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the Sheriff prepared a paper embodying the above conditions, for O'BALDWIN's signature. When it was submitted to him, he refused to sign it. He was then told that his verbal agreement to the terms would be accepted. He replied that he did not consider himself a criminal, and that he would not accept a pardon upon such conditions. Rather than to do so he preferred to serve out his sentence, for, he said, when he left the State he wished to go as an honest man, and with the privilege of returning whenever he should see fit. O'BALDWIN will therefore remain in jail until the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, unless an unconditional pardon is procured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOMAS CHALMERS. A Biographical Study. By JAMES DODDS. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

We observe that the publishers rank this volume under their "Sunday-school Department." Any one familiar with the character of the great leader of the Scottish Presbyterian disruption of 1843, will readily admit that no better study could be put before either children or adults than the life of Dr. CHALMERS. A nobler, purer, or more entirely loveable character it would be difficult to find throughout the entire range of biographical literature. There was about the great pulpit orator and theologian that singular mixture of manly greatness and youthful, unaffected simplicity, which endeared him to all who came within reach of his influence, and which, truly interpreted, will endear him to good men through all time. Mr. DODDS gives a very faithful outline of the man who stands forth, fully sketched, in the larger books of Dr. HANNA, and affords also very interesting glimpses of the great ecclesiastical struggle of whose culmination in the forsaking by 500 clergymen of the church of their fathers, Lord JEFFREY said: "I'm proud of my country! there is not another country upon earth where such a deed could have been done." Altogether the book is eminently worthy of a place on the shelves of the Sabbath-school, or of any other library.

MANUAL OF THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1870-71, with an Appendix, containing a full analysis of the debts of the United States and of the several States. By HENRY V. POOR. New-York: H. V. & H. W. POOR.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY MANUAL OF THE RAILROADS OF NORTH AMERICA FOR 1870-71. By JAMES H. LYLES. New-York: RUSSELL'S Printing-house.

Mr. POOR'S reputation in the railroad world secured for his Manual a favorable reception on its first appearance, two years ago, and subsequent experience has tested its value. There is no more painstaking statistician in the country, and each succeeding series of his work has given proof of the patience and skill which he has brought to bear upon the performance of his task. The record of each railroad is concise, clear, and, as far as we can judge, trustworthy. A mass of miscellaneous information is also presented which, to the financiers and railroad men of the country, must be eminently serviceable.

Mr. LYLE'S volume is of a less positive character. It is quite as much a medley as a Manual, and there is an evident want of the condensing power which is requisite to render detailed statements, burdened with figures, profitable, or even endurable. The compiler has, however, exhibited industry and a knowledge of minutiæ which in some quarters may partially atone for a lack of literary aptitude.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S MONTHLY. Vols. I and II. New Series. January to December, 1870. S. R. WELLS, Editor. New-York: SAMUEL R. WELLS.

To those interested in the study of human character as shown in the lineaments of the face and the projections of the skull, the *Phrenological Journal* presents the most useful and interesting means of pursuing the study. The portraits of distinguished contemporaries and great men of the past are numerous, and the comments in the accompanying letter-press are suggestive and original. The amalgamation with *Packard's Monthly* has been the occasion of a large accession of general literary matter to the columns of the *Phrenological.* The new series presents, therefore, a very extensive selection of readable contributions in almost every department of science, philosophy, and the *belles lettres.*

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE OSTEOLOGY OF THE MAMMALIA. By WILLIAM HENRY FLOWER, F. R. S., F. R. C. S. London: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

The *imprimatur* of MACMILLAN & Co. is almost sufficient guarantee of the merit of any treatise of a scientific character. The present volume contains "the substance of the course of lectures delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in 1870," by the author, who is Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology in that institution. So far as clearness of exposition combined with a rigidly scientific avoidance of prolixity are concerned, the book may be pronounced eminently worthy of the fame of the lecturer and his sphere of labor. The get-up of the book and the clearness of the illustrations, are perfectly unexceptionable.

BOOKS AND READING. By NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., Professor in Yale College. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., 1871.

A volume designed to answer the questions, "What books shall I read?" and "How shall I read them?" It is distinguished by all the rare acumen, discriminating taste, and extensive literary knowledge of the author. The chief departments of literature are reviewed in detail, and a variety of very suggestive and useful comments are made in regard to the representative volumes under each head. The chapters regarding the method and spirit in which books ought to be read deserve the closest attention, giving, as they do, in a manner at once intelligible and interesting, a series of maxims drawn from a life-long familiarity with books and reading.

COLLECTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. London: MACMILLAN & CO. New-York: BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square.

The Collects for the year are here printed in faultless type, with borders of flowers designed expressly for the work. The flowers have been drawn from the actual objects, and have been chosen with some idea to fitness for the day on which the Collect is read. Thus, for Palm Sunday, the border is of willow blossoms; for Good Friday, the passion flower; for Christmas, the holly. Of course, many of the borders are more appropriate in Great Britain than in this country, but the book is so choice a production that it will be a favorite in every household where members of the Protestant Episcopal Church are found.

SAM SHIRK: a Tale of the Woods of Maine. By GEO. H. DEVEREUX. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1871.

This is a story with a genuine smack of nature—and healthy, unperverted human nature—about it. It contains just such stuff as a healthy and distinctively American novel ought to have. The primitive, rural life of the woodcutters and farmers of Maine about the beginning of the present century furnishes the author with abundant scope for fresh and vigorous delineations of character, and for quiet, suggestive glimpses of a home life of wondrous simplicity and beauty. As a story for the home circle or the Christmas hearth, we can imagine none better.

PERICLES AND ASPASIA. By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS, 1871.

A carefully and neatly got up report of an English classic. LANDOR is an author who may remain better known to the majority of the reading public by his reproduction as "Boythorn," in *Bleak House*, than by the works which will make his name endure as long as the language. The masculine vigor and classical purity of his diction cannot be too strongly commended for study in this era of loose and slangy composition, and editions like the present will greatly assist in rendering him popular with the American public.

MEMOIR OF WASHINGTON IRVING. By CHARLES ADAMS, D. D. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

This is another of the series of books which the publishers place under their Sunday-school department, and in common with others of the same series is noticeable for the special excellencies of its style and the interesting and appreciative manner in which the subject is handled. Sunday-school libraries have hitherto had a rather undue preponderance of books whose tone is doubtless unexceptionable, but whose literary merits are as certainly very commonplace. The series of which the present volume is a good sample, promises to inaugurate a much-needed reform.

A FOURTEEN WEEKS' COURSE OF POPULAR GEOLOGY. By J. DORMAN STEELE, A. M., Ph. D. New-York: A. S. BARNES & COMPANY. 1871.

The present manual unites in a very successful manner, the characteristics of scientific exactitude and popular attractiveness of style and arrangement. It is clear without being over technical, and familiar without being superficial. As aids in the present movement toward an extended range of scientific education, such manuals as the present are invaluable. The illustrations are numerous and effective, and the entire work is eminently calculated to interest and instruct the juvenile students, for whom it is more immediately intended.

ARTS OF INTOXICATION: The Aim and the Results. By Rev. J. T. CRANE, D. D. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN. 1870.

A very comprehensive survey in short compass of the various kinds of intoxicants, such as coca-leaf, betel nut, tobacco, hemp, opium and alcohol. The author takes decided ground against the habit in all its forms; but, apart from its position as a general invective against the use of stimulants, a great deal of varied information may be gleaned from its pages on subjects possessing great social and scientific interest.

THE WILLIAM HENRY LETTERS. By Mrs. A. M. DIAZ. With illustrations. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

This series of really racy and characteristic specimens of the epistolary effusions of a rustic school-boy is a very happy hit in the field of juvenile literature. There is a superabundance of humor, which is genuine, because it appears unpremeditated, all through the series, and there are, at the same time, touches of true nobility and honesty of character, which cannot fail to make the book profitable as well as pleasant reading.

BRAVE BALLADS FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN—CINDERELLA, OR THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER—LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

A group of children's books, illustrated in bright and glowing colors, and printed in large type. The old, old favorites are here—and in the collection of ballads for American children there will be found the story of "Columbus," of "Putnam the Brave," of "Rip Van Winkle," and of "Abraham Lincoln." The books are cheap and good—a combination not often met with.

THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON. Illustrated by Historical Parallels from Drawings, by JOHN GILBERT. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

A very handsomely got up gift-book, embellished by engravings from the sketches of an English artist who has a well-earned fame for this species of work. The engraving is not quite faultless, giving in many cases a disagreeable flatness to the drawing, but the general appropriateness and fidelity of the illustrations may be freely commended.

POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated by GUSTAVE DORE and others. New-York: JAMES MILLER, No. 647 Broadway.

This book is published at too moderate a price for any very great excellence to be looked for in regard to the engravings. They are, however, fairly done, and the stories themselves are beautifully printed, on very fine paper. The volume will be very acceptable to the juveniles, whose enjoyments are so much studied at this season of the year.

CROSS PURPOSES. A Christmas Experience, in Seven Stages, by T. C. DE LEON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1871.

A sprightly and well-told little story, appropriate to the season. No reader will begin the narrative without a desire to finish it before he has laid it down again. The story is embellished with numerous illustrations.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Efforts to Break Down Brigham Young—Suggestions on Senator Wilson's Amendment to the McCullom Bill—What Might be Done by Brigham Young Under It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870.

The recurrence of the "Mormon Problem" before Congress, through the motion of Senator WILSON, induces the hope that this subject is now to be properly and effectively dealt with. Those who have been conversant with the attempted legislation for Utah in past years are disgusted with the bare mention of the matter, and nothing but the assurance in the outset of a thorough investigation and the determination to deal with and get through with it forever, will induce them to give even an ordinary hearing to those who undertake to handle it now. It should not be regarded as a reproach to any member of Congress to confess that those who hitherto attempted to deal with BRIGHAM YOUNG and the Mormons have been only measureably acquainted with the work they had undertaken; for it is not expected that with all the other duties and obligations to their constituents, they could pass through and fully investigate the intricacies of the Mormon empire in the West. The failure of the past, which is thus freely acknowledged, is not, however, without compensation—the points of defeat are the more conspicuous and the more easily guarded against now.

I am assured that in the recent visit of Rev. Dr. NEWMAN to Salt Lake City—during which he held a public discussion on polygamy, with the most eloquent and learned of the apostles—much interesting information was gleaned, and many valuable facts, illustrative of the true sentiments of the best class of the people there, were understood. These the Doctor proposes to put at the disposition of Congress, and it is probable that, with this extra aid, Senator WILSON has offered the amendment to the Cullom bill left on the Senate calendar at the adjournment of last session.

Dr. NEWMAN warns the legislator not to undervalue the enemy to be dealt with, to take nothing for granted, and not to be hasty in the acceptance of conclusions. The Mormon chief is rapidly reaching his seventieth birthday, but his strength is not weakened and his cunning is not exhausted. Long years of unchallenged reign have made him proud of his authority at home, and the success of his diplomacy abroad confirms in him the high opinion that he entertains of his ability to cope with all the opposing world. With such influences supporting him, it is folly to anticipate any abatement of his assumptions, or any cessation of his intrigues. He fights for a dynasty, and by it he stands or falls.

The proposition of the Senator, to call a convention of delegates from all parts of the Territory with the view of admitting Utah into the Union as a State, with a proviso inhibiting the practice of polygamy, is not so clear to those best acquainted with Utah affairs as the best measures to undertake at this time. It would be a very unsafe experiment. BRIGHAM would assuredly circumvent it and make it tributary to his own purposes. With the *modus operandi* of voting now in vogue in Utah, BRIGHAM YOUNG would surely be elected the Governor of the State by an overwhelming majority. In the last Spring municipal elections held in Salt Lake City, an effort was made to unite the Gentiles and Schismatics in overthrowing the most offensive of the City Council and the Apostle WELLS, the present Mayor. The citizens were invited to assemble and ratify a "People's ticket." The tocsin was sounded, and everybody was invited to attend. "Come one, come all," was the rallying cry, and the inspiration reached the prophet's soul. On the night preceding the ratification of this people's ticket, BRIGHAM gave the word to his trusty few, and before the assembling of this opposition element, every Bishop in the city had his most reliable men notified to be present. Long before the time appointed for the doors to be opened, this crowd assembled. Indeed, they did not wait for the doors to be fully opened, but, headed by the City Marshal, they rushed in, took possession of the building, called the meeting to order, and uproariously and overwhelmingly carried BRIGHAM'S ticket. With no other protection than there is now in Utah, any call for a Convention of Delegates would be only playing into the hands of BRIGHAM YOUNG and confirming the mass in his boasting that he is more than a match for Congress with the Administration thrown in.

Several Senators and Representatives, who have given much attention to the Territories, will terminate their present Congressional career with the close of the session, and what has to be done for Utah can probably be better done now than at a later date; but they will do well to consider that a constitutional measure applicable to all parts of the United States is the only settlement of the Mormon problem, and it is fatal to the interests of the Territory to act precipitately. If Senator WILSON'S amendment is proceeded with, there should be very clearly-defined principles regulating who are voters and how they shall vote.

By the recent ruling of Chief-Justice MCKEAN, naturalization was refused to two aliens on the ground that the one avowed his belief in the divinity of JOSEPH SMITH'S revelation on polygamy, and the corollary that "he would obey God rather than man,"—in other words, that he would disregard the Anti-Polygamic law of 1862. The other alien thought it was no business of the Judge to make any such inquiry. How shall it be in the proposed Convention of Delegates? Let Congress define this; let there be no cry of unconstitutionality, persecution. BRIGHAM'S days have been prolonged by such nourishment. Congress has promised to revise the laws adopted by the Territorial Legislatures. Before the call for a convention, and for an expression of the will of the people, those laws should be carefully scanned. Should voting be as now, the result would be a huge falsehood. Free voting is unknown in Utah. With the rapid increase of miners and capitalists, now rushing into the Territory, and the still greater numbers that will be attracted thither in the Spring, there is little doubt of a peaceable solution of this Mormon problem, through Senator WILSON'S motion, carefully guarded against the possibility of cunning and misinterpretation. Congress need not trouble themselves with the apprehension of any rebellion in Utah to any constitutional measure applied to Utah. That day is henceforth impossible. When the election for a State Government is held, it is confidently believed that the Gentile vote will outnumber the legitimate Mormon vote.

THE COAL STRIKE.

A General View of the Disturbing Causes of the Troubles—What the Miners Union Intended and Has Achieved—The Growth and Magnitude of the Corporations—The Prospects of the Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1870.

An investigation of the problems presented by the constantly recurring suspensions of coal production leads into a mass of conflicting details, but the patience required to deal with them is finally rewarded by positive conclusions, to which all unprejudiced inquirers finally arrive. On four occasions, separated by long intervals of time, I have visited the coal regions when suspensions were threatened or actually begun, and I have always been met by these contradictory details which, for a time, have baffled conjecture as to the causes disturbing the industry of this region. But starting anew in the inquiry as I always did, I invariably met the fate of the perplexed pig that sought the corn-field through a crooked log with both ends opening on the same side of the fence—that is, I continually reached the same conclusion, and what is more, I found every honest investigator doing the same thing. As this coal question is one of interest to the entire northern Atlantic slope, it cannot be too fully understood, and I therefore reiterate facts which I laid before the readers of the TIMES last year and in 1868.

FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF THE STRIKES.

The fundamental cause of these strikes, which alarm millions of people with such singular regularity of occurrence, is overproduction. The Anthracite mines now opened, being constantly worked to two-thirds the capacity of the force employed, overstock the markets, yet developed to an extent which compel prices that prove unremunerative to the operator at the rates demanded for mining, when he must also pay heavy tolls for transportation. These facts being stated, the antagonism between the miners, small operators and great coal corporations follows as a natural consequence. The contest here has always been triangular, although temporary interests have often forced a combination of the two first against the latter, and the struggle will speedily be one where the miners and small operators will be fighting side by side against the corporations which are now threatening to, and must at last, take unlimited control of the entire anthracite region.

THE MINERS' UNION.

The Miners' Union was born of the fear, rather than the actual coming of disaster to the operatives. The small operators in the Wyoming, Hazleton, Lehigh and Schuylkill regions were invariably driven by their struggle with the corporations to cut down wages for mining. They were at the mercy of railroads, which carried their coal to market only as their convenience dictated, and at rates which were maelstroms for profits. On the other hand, the corporations had the advantages of large capital, and were able to make favorable contracts with carriers where they did not own their own lines of transportation. Nearly all of them, however, owned lines of railroads or canals to a market, and combining the profits of producers and transporters of coal, kept the small operators at a great disadvantage. These men were therefore forced continually to suspend operations or cut down wages. The miners at last became weary of the uncertain tenure by which they held remunerative employment, and the Miners' Union, known officially as the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, was resorted to as a cure for an evil which could no longer be ignored. A general suspension to bull the market was the first resort of the organization; but soon finding that the device would need constant application to effect its purpose, the "basis" was devised as a permanent cure. The nature of that remedy has been sufficiently described, especially as it has been a failure. The Union, not including the men of the Lackawanna region, and the basis never being allowed by the great corporations, it of course never had general application; but where tried, it did not always prevent suspension nor give the men profitable employment when they worked. In some few cases, and notably in that of the mines controlled by Mr. PARRISH, at Wilkesbarree, the arrangement was so satisfactory to both operators and miners that it has continued in constant operation from its establishment until now. But there were differences in nearly all the lower fields when the basis was to be again fixed at the end of the year, and many of the small operators were compelled, as usual, to suspend mining, because of the low prices consequent upon over-production. The Miners' Union, therefore, has failed in this way to regulate the market as signally as it has by its edict that seven cars shall be a day's work for each miner, which is only about two-thirds of his producing capacity. Both labor and capital have flowed constantly to these fields, as carrion birds to a battle-ground, and in spite of the puny artificial restrictions, production has increased faster than the constantly-augmenting demand. The Union, moreover, has never been a compact, well-directed organization, embracing and directing the mining labor of all the fields; consequently its failure and impotence to control events are no more surprising than the present imminence of its disintegration—for, as I must show, it is on the eve of complete collapse or its first substantial triumph. After nearly two years, during which the Union has labored in vain to better the condition of its members by gathering the whole of the six mining counties into its jurisdiction, an opportunity is presented to it to achieve that cherished object by a suspension which it did not cause, and does not approve. The miners and laborers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, of the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, now offer allegiance to the Union from which they have so long stood aloof, provided the General Council will order universal suspension. They have already ostensibly returned to the Union, having sent delegates to the District Council for Luzerne, held at Wilkesbarre on Friday, but it is generally understood that their adherence depends upon the action of the General Council. If that body orders a general suspension and the order is obeyed, the Miners' Union will become the most powerful labor organization on the continent; if the Council refuses to issue the order, or issues it only to have it disregarded by a considerable number of the miners, as many think will be the case, the Union will be broken into fragments, and its power destroyed. In this latter case the strike in the Lackawanna region will speedily close; in the former the suspension throughout the anthracite regions may be of indefinite duration.

THE SMALL OPERATORS.

Thus far the case has been considered only from the stand-point of labor. In coming to that of limited capital, the aspect is scarcely changed. The interests of the miners and small operators are in many respects identical, and they have often, during the last three years, made common cause against the corporations of Lackawanna. Every year the men operating single mines, or, at most, working but three or four, have found themselves reduced to more desperate straits in their struggle with companies combining the profits of producers and carriers, as they were continually toiling more for the benefit of railroads than their own. While coal commanded a high price, their position was pleasant enough; but when it fell to a reasonable rate, where the large companies yet make money, their condition was so deplorable that they were often forced to suspend, being without the means of paying current expenses. This has been the case for some weeks past in the lower fields, where many mines have been unworked, because the market did not afford a living margin; and out of this fact has come statements of strikes which never occurred, for in all these cases the suspension was the act of the owners and not of the miners. It is easy enough to see at a glance that the man who pays one dollar in five for mining, and then is required to hand over a larger proportion for transportation, is ground between the upper and nether millstones of labor and capital in his struggle with the miners on the one hand and the great corporations on the other.

THE GAIN OF THE LARGE COMPANIES.

It is not astonishing under these circumstances that the great companies, being managed with ability, have grown during the last two or three years with amazing and alarming rapidity. They have always found coal lands for sale, and have bought them; opened mines have been constantly offered them by discouraged owners, and they have purchased them. But it is chiefly by their policy as to lines of transportation that they have obtained the control of the industry. Coal sells in Scranton at retail and delivered to the consumer at $4 per ton now, when prices have been advanced to Winter rates. So it can be readily seen that the question of transportation was the main matter to be considered. There are no natural outlets from the coal regions; for, although the Susquehanna River flows through the Lackawanna fields, it is not navigable; and, as it could only be made so at vast expense, no effort has been made to utilize the wasted waters above the Wyoming Valley. Communication has been opened, therefore, by means of canals and railroads. It was evident that in the control of these lines of transportation would be the control of the coal trade, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company early showed the shrewdness with which it is managed by grasping all of these lines that it could. Originally owning only the railroad from Hampden Junction, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, to Scranton, they have since got possession, by purchase or lease, of several others. By the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad from Scranton to Northumberland, on the Northern Central Railroad, they have secured access to such Southern markets as Baltimore; and by the extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to a connection with the Erie Road at Great Bend, they have reached the extensive markets of Western and North-western New-York. Not content with these acquisitions, they have since obtained the Syracuse and Binghamton Road, and have just laid a connection to Utica. But the great stroke of policy was the acquirement of the Morris and Essex Road, which, crossing the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road at Washington, gives the Company, by the laying of a third rail, which has been done, a continuous line from their mines to their yards at Hoboken. These numerous lines, giving access east, south and north, would satisfy any ordinary corporation; but the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is not satisfied, and it is now rumored that the Company is endeavoring to purchase or lease the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, which will give it access to Philadelphia and contiguous markets. With these facts before him the reader can understand why so much is heard of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in connection with coal questions, even if it was not known that it owns some twenty of the largest mines in the six counties.

OTHER CORPORATIONS.

Meantime, the two other great corporations, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company have been pursuing the same policy, but not to the same extent. The interests of the three are so identical that as yet there has been no suspicion of rivalry between them. Thus far they seem to have been engaged in conquering the coal fields in company, and when they have absorbed among them all the lines of transportation and the most of the mines, the contest between themselves will begin. It would seem, therefore, from the experience of the last few years, that mining as an individual enterprise must soon cease; that the skilled labor employed after a desultory struggle for its rights, which may be protracted for some time yet, will at last be compelled to surrender to the constantly-increasing power of combined capital; and that the present phase of the coal troubles will only end when the great companies have obtained a monopoly of the industry. Then for a time there will be a steady market, but whether one satisfactory to the consumer, or not, it is impossible to say.

THE FUTURE.

The only compensation for the disasters of the present and the possibilities of the future, is in the fact that there is at last a prospect that there will be some effective resistance to the three corporations. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company is a pushing and growing concern, and is beginning to be felt in the trade; and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, having at last learned that to secure coal tonnage it must own and work coal mines, is buying coal lands at every favorable opportunity. These two corporations already have sufficient strength to insure their stability, and, as in this industry it is eminently true that "the more the merrier," there is some hope that we may not be left entirely at the mercy of the three Lackawanna Companies. There is also a hope that the radical remedy for the ills that coal production is heir to will be applied in the multiplication of lines of transportation under the auspices of rival organizations. A branch of the Northern Central of Maryland is now building to tap the Hazleton and Wyoming regions, which will be a new and independent outlet for those important sections. When an additional outlet is provided for Schuylkill, and the capacity of the Lehigh Valley Road is increased, there will be an approach to that healthy rivalry in transportation which will do more than anything else to release the coal trade from the arbitrary action of both miners and corporations. When that time comes, bringing with it extended markets, coal will no longer be subjected to sudden artificial changes; but while affording a fair profit to both the labor and capital employed in its production and carriage, will yet be maintained at a uniform and reasonable price. When coal can be carried to a distance without being consumed in railway tolls, the evils of over-production will disappear and the problem of the coal fields solved. Until then there must be continual strikes or rumors of strikes.

E. C.

SATURDAY AT THE FAIRS.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Fair.

The attendance at the fancy Fair and Bazaar in aid of the orphans of the war, held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, has steadily increased each night since its opening, but yet the patronage is not such as the managers of the enterprise had a right to expect. Thus far, the total amount received is scarcely over $1,200. On Saturday evening the attendance was larger than on any previous evening. Among the persons present was Gen. PLEASONTON. The spacious rooms are crowded with every conceivable article that can minister to taste or comfort—paintings and statuary, furniture and fancy housekeeping articles. There is a large and splendid variety of toys on exhibition, together with a fine assortment of articles suitable for holiday presents, clocks and bronzes, gift books and albums, cigarcases and meerschaum pipes. All these are of superior quality, and are disposed of at as reasonable rates as they can be obtained anywhere. The voting for the magnificent presentation sword to be given to the most popular General is almost exclusively confined to GRANT and MCCLELLAN, the former being thus far several votes ahead. The Navy-yard Band was in attendance, and furnished excellent music. Gen. J. L. FARLEY, Adjutant-General of G. A. R. for this State, and J. H. FISHER, A. A. G., are unremitting in their efforts to make the Fair a success, and it is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

This Fair, which has now been in progress for several days, at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-street, will close on Thursday evening next. The proceeds are for the benefit of Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The managers have every reason to congratulate themselves on the great success that has attended it. Up to Saturday the large sum of $133,000 had been realized, and before the close, the amount will probably reach $200,000, if it does not exceed that sum. The large room was crowded with people, so crowded, indeed, that there was much difficulty in getting around at all. Auctions were everywhere in progress, and bidding lively. Lady canvassers with subscription books were numerous in their demands on the purses of the gentlemen visitors. The amount, variety and beauty of the articles on exhibition is truly bewildering, and the rare taste with which they are displayed reflects the highest credit on the skill, patience and artistic invention of the "fair" exhibitors. Then, the decorations and illuminations of the building were designed with equal good taste. No finer opportunity to select a holiday gift can be met with anywhere, for certainly no such varied assortment can be found. In order to made a clearance sale of all on hand, the prices from now until the close of the Fair will be reduced, thus affording an additional inducement for visitors, who cannot fail to remember that in making their holiday purchases here they are also aiding a most meritorious charity.

FAIR OF THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

The Fair in aid of the Church of the Epiphany has had a very encouraging patronage since it was opened, having cleared over $6,000 so far. The number of visitors Saturday night was quite large, and the sums realized at the various tables proportionately so. It seemed as if the good people of the parish entertained the worthy idea that the labors of the week would not be accomplished without devoting a portion of their money toward paying off the debt on their new and beautiful church. Mrs. PETER WOODS' table, which was decorated with the motto, "Old Ireland and Young America," was well patronized. Mrs. Mullane, Mrs. Burtsell, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Hines, Miss Whalan and Miss O'Connor, assisted by several charming young ladies, presided at the other tables. Mrs. MARTIN had charge of the art gallery, and Miss KELLY administered to the hungry and thirsty in the refreshment department. The shooting gallery, the galvanic battery and the goat wagon were great attractions to the more youthful portion of the visitors. Sheriff O'BRIEN, Major LEANDER BUCK, Mr. JOHN GORREY, Mr. JOHN MULLANE and Mr. CHAS. EARLE were present, and in their visits to the various tables were most liberal in their contributions. Among the many chances in which the Sheriff invested was one in a "building lot." The Fair will be brought to a close this evening, when the drawing will take place, and all articles remaining over sold by auction.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

Coming Anniversary of the Landing at Plymouth Rock.

APPROPRIATE SERMONS YESTERDAY

The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, will be brilliantly commemorated by the New-England Society on Thursday next, by a banquet at DELMONICO'S.

Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON will deliver an oration before the Society on the subject of the anniversary on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at Association Hall. Tickets may be procured at the Astor House, Fifth-avenue Hotel, Grand Hotel and at GEO. P. PUTNAM & SON'S. They are furnished without charge to the public, but as the greater number have necessarily been reserved for members of the Society, and the number remaining is limited, they should be applied for at the earliest moment to prevent disappointment.

The Bequest of the Pilgrims—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Yesterday morning Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached at Lyric Hall on "The Bequest of the Pilgrims." After a brief account of the sailing of the expedition from England, its landing in Holland, and subsequent removal to this country, the growth of the colony and the present condition of the State where they set up their tabernacle as compared with what it was one hundred years ago, he said that in the New-England men and women of today were to be found many, if not all the characteristics of their progenitors. Whenever and wherever we meet them we at once recognize them. The men and women who left their native land to seek a home on a wild and inbospitable shore, were farmers and artisans. The principal quality they possessed, as it strikes us in reading the history of their lives, was their industry. They believed that God lived in the earth, and that He manifested himself in the works of nature. They plowed, and sowed, and reaped, believing that they were doing the work ordained for man by God. Their women were workers, too. These people knew nothing of "corners" in gold or cotton; they did not water stocks or get up schemes for robbing their neighbors; they knew nothing of the mysteries of the Gold Room or the Stock Board; they did not stand on the curb-stone waiting for a streak of luck; they did simply, and with all their heart and soul and strength, the work set for man by God, and they found in it their reward. At the present day young men are taught to think manual labor degrading. Instead of learning a useful trade, they sneak into some Government appointment, and live by the taxation of their neighbors; or they betake themselves to Paris, and spend on horses and harlots the fortunes accumulated by their sturdy progenitors. Our young women are averse to all useful occupations. The care of the household is beneath them. Balls, theatres, and parties, and the reading of yellow-covered literature, are more to their taste. The connection between thought and action is lost, and we now deplore our weakness of character and of will. The sturdy independence and self-reliance of our progenitors are gone. What this giving way to luxury and enervation of character will lead to may be learned from the fate of France, which crumbles almost to dust when touched by the sturdy German hand. Idleness had eaten the heart out of the Catholic Church in Italy, and its head had now, like an antiquated doll, to be put away in a corner to keep him from harm. Another characteristic of the Puritans was, he said, their independence. Each stood alone, self-reliant and immovable. Each thought and acted for himself. Each held his own opinions; each was a character in himself. They gave up much for opinion's sake. They left their native land that they might enjoy their opinions undisturbed. Had they been able to dispense with sacraments and other religious ceremonies; had they been able to have longer sermons and shorter and more fervent prayers; had they had purer and more sympathetic teachers they might have remained where they were born, but, lacking these, they braved all dangers to seek a new home in the West. Another striking characteristic of these men and women was their love of justice. They had been wrongly accused of harsh treatment of those who did not believe as they did. But the circumstances under which they were placed must be taken into account. They were surrounded by enemies. The Indians were constantly on the watch for a loop-hole through which they might attack them. On the other side the water there were many who looked on them with disfavor and sought every opportunity to misrepresent them. Yet they allowed those of opposite opinions to their own to mingle among them freely and to sit in their churches. It was against practices they warred, not against opinions. "We condemn your practices," said the Judges to Mrs. HUNTINGTON; "we have nothing to do with your conscience." They left England because they did not like the practices there, and sought to make a decent world of their own. They did not find fault with men because they did not believe in their scheme of salvation. It was only when they interfered with the society which had cost them so much trouble to build up, and in the keeping together of which depended their lives and their fortunes, that they interfered. That they sometimes struck blindly, hurting friends as well as foes, could not be denied. Much allowance must be made, however, for the position in which they were placed. In conclusion, Mr. FROTHINGHAM spoke of the precious legacy left by these men, who might be truly called great. Let us, he said, try to preserve it.

Our Forefathers—Discourse by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

The New-England Congregational Church, Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, under the ministry of its new pastor, Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, is rapidly advancing in popularity. Yesterday morning the congregation was very large, and Mr. RICHARDSON preached a sermon on the subject of "Our Forefathers," selecting his text from Proverbs, seventeenth chapter, sixth verse, as follows: "The glory of children is their fathers." The reverend gentleman commenced by referring to the landing of the *Mayflower* at Plymouth Rock, 250 years ago, the troubles and dangers of her 101 passengers, and their struggles in their new settlement. Notwithstanding its apparent insignificance, the voyage was, as both CARLYLE and MACAULAY have called it, the greatest event in modern history. These were their forefathers, he said, and the institutions of their States are based on the essential principles to which their whole lives were sacredly devoted. They were Protestants, and opposed to the power arrogated by the Church of Rome. They loved freedom in the State, hated despotism in every form, and were the champions of education and the enemies of ignorance. However much the inhabitants of this Republic may differ in blood and origin, they should all glory in the principles which these men founded, and on which the noble structure of American greatness has been reared. Ancestral glory is a sentiment which has the Divine stamp upon it, and should be cultivated. The speaker then referred to the men who figured most prominently in the Plymouth Colony. Robinson, Carver, Winthrop, Winslow, Allerton, Bradford, Brewster and Standish are names, he said, which will never be forgotten. These were men who left comfortable homes, and, Moses-like, chose rather to suffer affliction in the wilderness, than renounce their convictions. The memorable compact signed in the cabin of the *Mayflower* by this band of heroes was, as BANCROFT says, the germ-seed and substance of our American liberties. Although the principles of the Reformation had been but slightly established at this time, individual religious liberty was fully recognized among their Puritan ancestors, and the right of each person to read and interpret the Bible for himself was enunciated. The charge of persecuting others for differences of opinion is untrue, in reference to this colony; and instead of cheating, they protected the Indians in every possible way. They were pre-eminently wise and practical men, and were free from the delusions so prevalent in the age in which they lived. Their leaven spread over the rapidly-increasing territories, and if the founders of States are most deserving of praise, then surely should the memories of these men, who laid the foundation of our free schools, colleges, churches and States be honored. How astounded would these brave men be if they could but behold to what grand results their untiring, self-sacrificing efforts have reached, and how their great faith had been rewarded. Their habits were simple, and their days were devoted to hard, honest labor; but these were the "homespun" days of their country, and muscle and mind, brain and strength, such stuff as great nations are made of, was there, too. But for their self-sacrificing devotion to the right they could not have the present luxuries and abundant prosperity. Each generation does much, but it inherits more. All honor, then, to the noble band who landed on Plymouth Rock, and may their spirit animate his hearers and all Americans to live for those who shall come after them. May they not only speak their praises, but emulate their noble deeds, and assist in carrying on the mighty enterprises which they started. They should ask themselves what will be the destiny of the three hundred millions who will inhabit this land when 250 more years have rolled away. All Protestant churches and all patriotic men should spread before them the map of this vast country, and determine that Christian light and Christian freedom shall keep pace with the onflowing tide of emigration. The light of the Republic already spreads its beams to other distant lands, and its benign influence is felt in many of the oppressed countries of Europe. The blessings of a free Church and State, he concluded, have been handed down to them from their forefathers. Let them also accept their responsibilities, and never allow the despoiling hand to be laid to the foundation of American freedom, so that the millions who come after them, may have cause to honor their memory, as they do that of their forefathers.

Christian Manhood—Sermon by Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson.

Dr. THOMPSON, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, preached a sermon last evening, addressed to young men, his subject being, "Christian Manhood as Illustrated by the Pilgrim Fathers." He based his discourse on the second chapter of the First Book of Kings.

David, he said, in advice to his son, taught him that character must preserve what courage, earnestness and devotion to the laws of God had built up. The same message comes today to the young men of the present generation. Christian manhood is the foundation of liberty—it is the key to stability, and success of human life. Some might regard the Pilgrim Fathers as narrow minded, but this is an error. The Pilgrim Fathers had never sought to enforce religious views by pains and penalties. It was to others, who came later, that such intolerance as characterized the early history of New-England must be charged, and not to the Pilgrim Fathers. Among the characters of the Pilgrim Fathers most worthy of imitation, was that of BREWSTER. Christian manhood is the organic tissue of the soul. The man must be himself conscious of his own self-reliance. Not such self-reliance as that of him who stands at the corner of the street with his cigar at a certain angle, his arms akimbo, and staring at each lady as she passes, manifestly saying to all, "Here am I;" or him who at evening parties minces his step, minces his smile, patronizing every one, even the host, and conveying the impression to all that he considers himself an absolute necessity. It is, on the contrary, a conscious personality which opens up to man his resources for labor in the cause of manhood and service of God. This self-consciousness, this personality leads its possessor to respect similar qualities in others, and then came the recognition of equality between the Pilgrim Fathers, which formed the foundation of the great principles of liberty. To be strong in himself, a man must feel that he has known himself, that he has touched bottom in his own soul. He must be able to lay hold on that which is greater than the world, that his purposes are sustained by God's truth, and that he leans on God's support. Herein consisted the strength of the Christian character of the Pilgrim Fathers. BREWSTER came with the full consciousness of the greatness and difficulties of the enterprise on which he had entered, yet strong in the conviction of his own soul's resources, and his firm dependence on Divine aid. As he neared the inhospitable shore, he is stripped of all human instruction and laws, yet he is a law unto himself; yet he and his companions fall neither into anarchy or infidelity. His first act was to establish a church. He had it in him, and the foundation on which it rested was the personal unity of the man with God. In the world of opinions, the self-poised man will make them intelligently his own, but can never be made a partisan. To be a man and exercise his individuality, it has been said that a man must be a non-conformist. In the true sense of the term, the Pilgrim Fathers were non-conformists, but, while they struggled for freedom of conscience, they were not illiberal to the opinions of others. In conclusion, he commended the strong, manly Christian character of the Pilgrim Fathers to the imitation of the young men of this generation.

THE GALLOWS.

Hanging of Jeremiah Bailey at New-Madrid, Mo.—A Sketch of His Life and Crimes—He Makes a Speech Recommending His Lawyer to Other Murderers.

From the Missouri Democrat, Dec. 15.

JEREMIAH BAILEY, one of a class long a scourge to South-eastern Missouri, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the hands of the hangman, on Tuesday, at the old town of New-Madrid. The crime for which he was executed was the murder of JAS. BROCK, in New-Madrid County, on the 25th of March, 1868. Neither the execution or the murder were marked by anything calculated to excite unusual interest in them, and they will soon pass into the criminal annals unremembered by all save the residents in the localities in the immediate neighborhood of which they occurred. Still the case had some distinctive features worthy of note, and we give the following particulars concerning it:

THE MURDER.

The murder of BROCK is directly attributable to a drunken quarrel. A trading boat, on which dry goods and various kinds of merchandise were sold at different places along the Mississippi, was moored at Ruddies' Point, six miles below Point Pleasant and fifteen below New-Madrid, and a number of laborers were carousing upon it. BROCK and a man named HENDERSON WYLIE, one of BAILEY'S friends, were among those present, and BROCK, who was intoxicated, got into a dispute with another person. WYLIE became a party in the quarrel, and was cut in the neck by BROCK. He bled very freely and it was thought that the wound was a fatal one. BAILEY was sent for by his employer, SAMUEL E. GIRVIN, and was found in a prayer-meeting at a farm-house near by. He hastened away from there and procured a pistol, armed with which he proceeded to the boat. While on the gang-plank he asked the crowd who had killed his friend. BROCK was washing his hands at one end of the boat and was the only person who spoke in reply. His answer was an evasive one, and BAILEY approached and commenced to shoot at him immediately. At the first shot a bullet entered BROCK'S back, and as he turned round another entered the shoulder. The assailant then shot him in the right breast. This bullet also took effect and BROCK fell. Death did not ensue instantaneously, and the wounded man was removed to a house to be cared for. BAILEY finding that WYLIE was only slightly wounded, realized the extent of his rashness and endeavored to make amends by waiting upon BROCK that night. The wounds were, however, of such a serious nature that no assistance which could be rendered was of any avail, and the man died in thirty hours after he had been shot.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

It was no new thing for a man to be killed in that part of the State, and it did not appear that public sentiment was much outraged, as no steps were taken promptly to bring the guilty man to justice. BROCK, who was an American, about twenty-four years old, and who had recently come from Greene County, Arkansas, had no friends in the place, and no one seemed to be particularly interested in the matter. BAILEY pursued his usual avocation, that of a laborer without fear of being arrested. Many shrunk from an unfriendly contact with him, for although young in years, he had acquired the reputation of a desperate character, and he boasted of the deed for which he was ultimately to be brought to account.

He was indicted at the April Term of the New-Madrid Circuit Court, and learning that he was about to be arrested, at once left for Scott County, where he had once resided. He was pursued to that and other counties by Mr. B. E. BOYCE, who was then Sheriff, but eluded capture. The Sheriff called Mr. H. F. BEYMER, the Town Marshal of New-Madrid, to his assistance, and this officer quickly hunted BAILEY down. The arrest was made in Obion County, Tennessee, in July.

Mr. BEYMER found him engaged in chopping wood at Riley's Landing. He came upon him unawares, and compelled him to surrender. BAILEY did so with a good grace, finding that he could not use his pistol, which was lying on a log a few yards distant. At the October term of the Court his case was continued, and in November, the Circuit Court not being in session, an application was made to the Judge of the Probate Court for his release. This was granted, BAILEY having been indicted for only murder in the second degree. He was released on $1,500 bail. His case was continued two other terms of the Court, and, while it was thus pending, another murder was committed, in which it was alleged that BAILEY was implicated. This was known as the Berton murder, the victim being WM. BERTON, a farmer who lived near Ruddies' Point. Several men went to this person's house one night with murderous intentions, and BERTON, only half dressed, tried to escape through a back door. He was shot dead as soon as he made his appearance.

S. B. GIRVIN was one of the securities of BAILEY, and he with his co-sureties appear to have had their confidence in him shaken after this transaction. They determined to deliver him up to the authorities, and he having left the county, they enticed him back. He was given up by them in March last. In the April following the Grand Jury found an indictment against him for murder in the first degree, for the killing of BROCK, the first one having been presented for murder in the second degree in mistake. The old indictment was dismissed and the case was again continued to the October Term. In October BAILEY was found guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of December. He was removed to Jackson Jail, Cape Girardeau County, the jail of New-Madrid County not being secure.

His conduct while in jail is stated to have been exemplary. He connected himself there with the Catholic Church.

BAILEY AND HIS ANTECEDENTS.

BAILEY'S appearance was rather unprepossessing. In stature he was a little above the medium height, sparely built, but muscular, with a bullet-shaped head, small, keen blue eyes, rather sunk, scarcely any eyebrows, thin lips, a nose which looked as if a bullet had once whizzed through it, pointed chin, no whiskers, brown hair, cut short, and light complexion. There were a few lines on his forehead. The face, on the whole, was not a very bad looking one; the lines not being indented nor the features as coarse as those of persons generally regarded as hardened criminals. His voice was partly like that of a girl's. He was born in March, 1848, at Hickman, Ky. His mother died when he was seven days old, and his father went to Logan County, in the same State; in a few years he removed to Scott County, Mo., where he died in 1861. The son was sent to a school at Bloomfield, Stoddard County, when about eight years old. He was under the guardianship of Mr. GEO. MILLER for a time. His father left property of the value of $1,200 in trust for him, and his first exploit with weapons arose from an affair connected with this. A man had heard that Mr. MILLER kept this money and he tried to make BAILEY reveal where it was placed, in order that he might steal it. BAILEY refused to tell him, and the man again annoying him about it, he stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife. The wound was not, however, fatal, and there was no judicial investigation into the matter. BAILEY at the age of thirteen ran away from school, and then commenced to sow his wild oats. During the war he served in the Confederate army; was two years in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and served under JEFF. THOMPSON. It is reported with considerable circumstantiality of detail that at the close of the war he killed a boy named DEMENT, and afterward hung him, without any justification or provocation whatever. He went to live in New-Madrid County in 1866, and worked for S. B. GIRVIN. His reputation was not at all an enviable one.

AFTER SENTENCE.

An effort was made to obtain a commutation of the sentence of BAILEY to one of imprisonment for life, and a large number of signatures were obtained to a petition for that purpose. Among those who signed it were ten of the jurymen. The efforts in this direction were, however, fruitless, as Gov. MCCLURG would not interfere.

BAILEY was brought to New-Madrid from Jackson on Sunday. He made several attempts to bribe Mr. BEYMER, by offering him from $500 to $800 to connive at his escape, but Mr. BEYMER was incorruptible. He was confined at New-Madrid under a strong guard, Sheriff DAVISON having summoned about fifty citizens to act in that capacity.

The prisoner conversed freely and was merry up to Tuesday morning, when the hour for the execution drew near. He stated that he had anticipated a rescue while being brought from Jackson on Tuesday, but he was disappointed.

He prepared several statements, but they were chiefly referring to matters not connected with the murder of BROCK. In one of these he stated that he had been told that he once had had a loving mother, and he thought that if she had lived he would have been a better man, as she, no doubt, would have taught him much better than he was, and his days would have been quite different in their ending.

He stated that his name was changed from ROBERT S. WOODS to that of BAILEY when he was a boy, and that he has a brother and two sisters living, but did not know where.

He admitted the shooting, but expressed his singular opinion that the shots did not cause BROCK'S death, and that this was caused by a person jumping on BROCK as he lay prostrate. He was sorry for the occurrence, but was determined to meet death without flinching.

The condemned man made his confession to Rev. G. BRADY, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, who administered the eucharist and the sacrament of penance to him.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows was a very imperfect structure, the trap being clumsily arranged, and the platform being so low that a hole had to be dug in the ground in order to insure the man's suspension in the air. The trap was worked by means of a lever similar to that of a brake on an express wagon, and which, when moved, displaced a board under the trap-door, and allowed this to tumble.

THE EXECUTION.

A crowd of about 1,000 persons assembled at the Court-house, near where the gallows was placed on Tuesday morning, in anticipation of the execution. A large proportion of it were colored persons, and there was a considerable number of women and boys. It was a very orderly crowd, and there was none of that levity usually exhibited on such occasions. The morbid curiosity of the crowd seemed so intense that everything else was absorbed in it. The guard, armed with muskets, were stationed on each side of the gallows.

BAILEY, dressed in black, with a smile on his face, was conducted from the jail by the sheriff, and ascended the scaffold at 12 o'clock precisely. He was dressed in black, with a cape to protect him from a piercing wind, and he was accompanied by Rev. Father BRADY. The smile passed from his countenance and gave place to a dejected look, yet he never flinched.

SPEECH OF THE CONDEMNED MAN.

BAILEY made some remarks to the crowd. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is my last appearance before you on this side of the judgment seat of Christ, and before bidding you a fond good-by, I would wish to make a few remarks. After I was arrested for the murder of Mr. JAMES BROCK, for which I am about to be executed, and my soul launched into eternity, Mr. S. GERVIN went to several attorneys to employ them to defend my case; so he told Major HATCHER that he would pay him to defend me. Major HATCHER went to work for me and got me out on bond. I remained on bonds for several Courts. Major R. A. HATCHER attended to my case faithfully, and I give him praise for the way he attended to it, and now that I am about my last, I would advise all that have any similar cases to take a Christian and dying man's advice to employ an honest man, which you will find in the person of the above. I put all confidence in him, and hope you will all take my advice. There is one thing I wish you will all listen to: after I was let out on bond I went home with SAM GIRVIN to work. May Almighty God look down with kindness on Major HATCHER while in this world, and I will wait in good faith for him in that Paradise above where there is rest for all of God's creatures, and those also of my enemies that bore false witness against me.

The day that JAMES BROCK was murdered I was at prayer-meeting. SAM GIRVIN came to me and wanted me to go to the boat, which I did. I had never seen BROCK before. I shot him because he cut HENDERSON WYLIE. SAM GIRVIN told me to shoot him. He asked me if I had a pistol; I told him I had not, and he told me to go to a fishing-boat and get one. I said to BROCK, "You are the man who cut WYLIE," and I shot him. CRITTENDEN GIRVIN then stamped on him, and he afterward told me to leave the country for fear he would get into trouble. He said he would pay my bond. I do not consider, appearing before the bar of God, that BROCK'S blood will be upon me, for I am satisfied in my own mind that I never killed him. My witnesses at the trial were frightened off. SAM GIRVIN is the cause of my troubles. I never drank till I came to Ruddle's Point. I can say, with a clear conscience, that I have had nothing to do with the murder of any man only Mr. JAMES BROCK. He is the only man I had anything to do with, outside of the war. I am clear of the murder of Mr. WILLIAM BERTON. KING TEDFORD, ARCH. CAMPBELL, JULIUS THOMAS, and HENRY ROBBINS, I think, are the men who murdered BERTON; at least, KING TEDFORD told me so. He told me they were scared into the confession by RAPHAEL LASIEUR and FARMER. TOM PHILLIPS is innocent of the murder. In regard to my treatment while in prison, I will say, the officers, one and all, treated me with the greatest of kindness. Mr. HOWARD BEYMER had charge of me on several occasions. My thanks to him. Also Hon. Judge BOYCE and Mr. PANE. And, while at Jackson, under Mr. J. HAYS, I was treated like a gentleman. I stayed with him seven or eight months and no hard feeling existed between us. If he had treated me harshly I would have got away, but could not do so for fear of getting him into trouble. To the men, and particularly the young men and boys, I would say a few farewell words. Look at me. I am on the scaffold, about to be launched into the other world. What has brought me to this? Let me tell you, and let these words ring forever in your ears. It was whisky and the carrying of fire-arms. Whisky and the bearing of pistols have ruined me. If you do not want them to ruin you, if you do not want to be imprisoned, and in the end brought to the scaffold, don't drink liquor, don't carry fire-arms. When I am gone, gentlemen, think not hard of me; every person that has injured me I forgive from my heart, and I hope and pray that all whom I have injured may forgive me, as I beg the merciful God to forgive me. Boys, don't keep bad company. I bid farewell to everybody.

THE END.

BAILEY, while making this speech, was slightly confused. He then knelt down with Father BRADY in prayer, while the reverend gentleman read a prayer for the dying from the Catholic manual. While he was uttering it, BAILEY covered his face with his hands, but opened them occasionally to cast furtive glances at the crowd. He shed no tears. In reply to an inquiry of Father BRADY, he said he had made his peace with God, and was ready to die. His arms were tied by the Sheriff, shackles still remaining on his feet. The black cap was put on, the rope adjusted, and BAILEY stepped on to the trap-door. He stood erect, with his arms crossed in front of his breast as closely as the rope with which they were tied would admit. He bade farewell to the Sheriff, asked all to pray for him, and again said he was ready. The Sheriff pulled the lever, the trap-door tumbled, BAILEY descended like a piece of lead, and no sooner had the rope straightened than his limbs made an upward motion, the hands endeavoring to reach the rope and remaining raised for an instant as if in supplication to the Almighty for the mercy which was denied him in this world. It was only for an instant; the man's head had been jerked out of its normal position, and life was ebbing quickly. His hands fell from before him, and his lower limbs, after a few spasmodic movements, became motionless. Drs. HORRELL and PRICE found the pulsation at the wrist to cease in three minutes, and pulsation at the heart in five minutes, when life was pronounced extinct.

The body remained suspended thirty minutes after this, and was then cut down. There was on the face, when the body was placed in the coffin, a smile of triumph and defiance. It was seen by but few, for the lid was nailed on the coffin without delay, and JEREMIAH BAILEY, "unwept and unhonored," was carted away to his grave at Ruddle's Point, at the early age of twenty-two.

This was the second legal execution which has occurred in the county in the last half century. The first one was fifty years ago, when a man named GORDON was hanged for murder, and it is a singular incident that Gen. N. W. WATKINS, who defended him on his trial, assisted in the defense of BAILEY.

While the executions have been so few, the number of murders which have been committed in the county during that time is enormous. That section of the State has, however, vastly improved of late years, and it is not to be charged with all the crimes which were committed in it, as the murderers were principally from the other States, and not permanent residents of it.

CURRENT NOTES.

North Cornwall, Conn., enjoys the notoriety of having a bride who has not yet attained her thirteenth year.

A few days since a party of fishermen drove a school of blackfish on shore inside of Cape Cod, which is said to have realized $9,000.

The St. John, N. B., harbor ferries have been leased for twenty years, at $4,000 per annum, to the Western Extension Railway.

During the storm, last week, a man was blown from the top of a freight train on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, and literally cut to pieces.

The State of Maine pays $98 each for the support and education of fifty-one of the beneficiaries at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Conn.

The SWEET family of Cornish, Me., have of late been very unfortunate. Last week, one of Dr. SWEET's sons, a mere boy, took a pistol from his pocket and shot himself, rather than be compelled to go to school against his will.

The farmers of Mississippi are to meet in convention next month for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan by which they may be enabled to co-operate with each other in developing the agricultural resources of the State.

The lawless element at Harvard College manifested itself in a very forcible manner the other night. At about 10 o'clock an explosion of powder occurred in the cellar of the Stoughton Building, which caused some slight damage, but no injury to life.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 each for the arrest and conviction of persons who have violated the law which prescribes the nature of the punishment to be inflicted on members of the Kuklux Klan.

Appearances indicate that a strong effort will be made next season to encourage European immigration to Tennessee. A Danish clergyman named BLICHFELDT has offered, for certain considerations, to increase the population of the State by at least 10,000 before the close of 1870.

A recent change in the climate of Los Angeles, Cal., inspires the horticulturists with the hope that they may soon be able to cultivate tropical fruits. Many of the semi-tropial fruits have been successfully produced by them for quite a number of years.

Very trying difficulties have been encountered by the capitalists who have undertaken to work the silver mines on the north shore of Lake Superior, owing to the violent gales which have prevailed in that region almost incessantly since the beginning of October.

The Rondout *Freeman* is filled with disgust at the audacity of those who take advantage of the generosity of the American character to perpetuate the memory of ROBERT E. LEE, in consequence of his courage and military skill, rather than for base treachery to his benefactors.

A drunken laborer at Cincinnati was recently brought to his senses, and almost to death's door, by thrusting one of his hands through a window, after a night's debauch. Two of the arteries were severed, and death would have ensued only for the timely appearance of a physician.

The will of the late Mrs. MARY JANE SWEETZER, of Port Huron, Mich., was recently admitted to probate. The relatives benefit to the extent of $104,000, and the rest of the wealth is divided among the various religious bodies of the State. The deceased was a native of Falmouth, Me.

EBENEZER HENDERSON, seventy years of age, a wealthy farmer of Elizabeth Township, Penn., committed suicide, a few days ago, by blowing the top of his skull off with a shot-gun. He had been living very pleasantly with his family, and appeared to be in excellent spirits a few minutes before committing the rash act.

Prof. DAVIDSON, in an address before the California Academy of Natural Sciences, recently said that in making some computations of late astronomical and geodetic observations, large deflections of the plumb line had been detected. In numerous instances, from the Strait of Fuca to Los Angeles, the deflections had ranged from six to twelve seconds of arc.

An effort is at present making in Utica to induce the lovers of art in that city to undertake the expense of building a suitable gallery. A few nights since, a meeting of the Art Association was called for final decision, but in the absence of a quorum, the few who attended were obliged to separate without accomplishing anything of a practical nature.

GARLAND H. WHITE, Ex-Chaplain of United States colored troops, who was arrested, recently, on a charge of having set fire to one of his houses at Toledo, Ohio, has been tried and acquitted, the fact having been brought out in evidence that the property destroyed would bring more at a regular sale than it was insured for.

An enterprising individual who seems to have struck a new mode of swindling, has lately been doing quite an extensive business in the Western country. He enters the markets with a self-satisfied appearance, and induces the owners of cattle, mules and horses to part with them in exchange for "lands," to which he establishes his title by bogus deeds and maps.

At Baltimore last week, a woman named MCKAY was beaten to death by her husband. A few minutes before expiring she gave birth to a child. The testimony taken by the Coroner shows, that during several months past, MCKAY had been in the habit of kicking the deceased about three times a week in order to cause her death, without making it appear that he had murdered her.

JOHN BENNETT, a resident of White Creek, Washington County, is reported to have recently forced his wife to hand over to him the sum of $3,000, as soon as he received intimation that she had taken the preliminary steps toward securing a divorce from him on the ground of infidelity. He thought that the best way to stop the proceedings was to withdraw from her the means of paying legal expenses.

The *University Chronicle* denies that there has ever been a carnival of rowdyism at the Michigan University, but admits that the students are sadly in need of a "strong hand" to keep them in a proper state of discipline. "The University," says the *Chronicle*, "is by no means a pandemonium. Indeed, the general order may be no more than in many other colleges of the country; but yet it is by no means as good as it was a year ago."

The Rochester *Express*, in commenting upon a letter recently written by JOHN H. SURRATT, in which the following occurs, "I take this means of making known to the public that I am neither in the interest of the Democratic, Radical, Reform, Woman's Rights, nor any other party; I stand upon neutral ground, upon a platform of my own," says it's a pity he doesn't stand on a platform the Sheriff has had built for him.

The New-York Indian Aid Society.

A society has been formed for the purpose of aiding, under the direction of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the New-York yearly meeting, in relieving the wants and promoting the civilization of the Indians under their care. An experience of eighteen months' labor has demonstrated the practicability, by kind persuasion and timely assistance, of inducing the Indians to abandon their traditional habits and adopt those of civilized life. The following are the officers: President, WILSON M. POWELL; Vice-President, SARAH H. BAKER; Secretary, JANE E. CAPSON; Treasurer, WILLIAM H. MACY. Donations of money or goods may be made to WILLIAM H. MACY, at No. 40 East Twenty-first-street. All packages designed for the use of the Society will be received by JOHN W. ONDERDONK, of No. 452 Sixth avenue, New-York.

The Boulevard Horror—Testimony of the Workmen—Verdict of Accidental Death.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, Saturday, in the case of RICHARD KNOX and PATRICK SMITH, who were killed on Wednesday evening by the premature explosion of a sand-blast at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

EDWARD O'BRIEN testified that he was engaged as foreman for Mr. SULLIVAN, contractor for grading the Boulevard, and that he drilled holes thirteen feet deep at One Hundred and forty-fifth-street, on Wednesday, for blasting purposes; he put in about fifty pounds of powder, and after doing so be called GOLDEN, FLANEY and KIERNAN to tamp the hole; GOLDEN was set at tamping the seams, FLANEY to tamp the hole, while the others were to bring the sand and fill the hole and seam; witness then went away to see another foreman; when within one hundred feet of the place on his return, the blast exploded; he ran up and saw DEISER standing in the cut with most of his clothing off, which had the appearance of having been on fire; he next saw KNOX lying dead among the stones; SMITH's body was subsequently found among the rubbish; witness said that the explosion originated from a spark caused by the iron rod coming in contact with the rock: he understood, however, that the men were putting on the last of the sand when the charge exploded; he thought that the only way the powder could have been reached was by a spark struck at the seam.

JOHN DEISER and PATRICK GOLDEN, two of the men injured at the explosion, were subsequently called as witnesses. They had no idea what caused the premature explosion.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths by injuries accidentally received.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court will meet in General Term today, and decisions in cases heard will be announced.

On Tuesday and Wednesday next the contested motions will be heard in Chambers, and *ex parte* orders will be attended to only, and from 10 to 11 o'clock. Chief-Justice DALY will be absent in attending the Convention of Judges in Albany, and Judge LOEW, who holds Chambers, will be obliged to sit in General Term in place of the Chief-Justice.

The following is the assignment of Terms and Judges for the year 1871:

GENERAL TERM.

First Monday of January, Chief-Justice Daly, Robinson and Loew.

First Monday of March, Chief-Justice Daly, Larremore and J. F. Daly.

First Monday of May, Chief-Justice Daly, Robinson and Larremore.

First Monday of October, Chief-Justice Daly, Larremore and J. F. Daly.

First Monday of December, Chief-Justice Daly, Robinson and Loew.

Court opens at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL TERM.

For Trial of Issues of Fact.

First Monday of January—Part I., Judge Larremore; Part II., Judge ——.

First Monday of February—Part I., Judge Robinson; Part II., Judge J. F. Daly.

First Monday of March—Part I., Judge Loew.

First Monday of April—Part I., Chief-Justice Daly; Part II., Judge J. F. Daly.

First Monday of May—Part I., Judge Loew.

First Monday of June—Part I., Judge J. F. Daly; Part II., Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.

First Monday of October—Part I., Judge Loew.

First Monday of November—Part I., Judge Larremore; Part II., Judge J. F. Daly.

First Monday of December—Part I., Judge J. F. Daly.

Court opens at 11 A. M.

EQUITY TERM.

First Monday of February, Judge Larremore.
First Monday of April, Judge Robinson.
First Monday of June, Judge Loew.
First Monday of November, Judge Robinson.
Court opens at 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.

January, Judge Joseph F. Daly.
February, Chief-Justice Daly.
March, Judge Robinson.
April, Judge Loew.
May, Judge J. F. Daly.
June, Judge Larremore.
July, first and second weeks, Judge Larremore.
July, second and fourth weeks, Judge Robinson.
August, first and second weeks, Judge Loew.
August, third and fourth weeks, Judge Van Brunt.
September, first and second weeks, Judge J. F. Daly.
September, third and fourth weeks, Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.
October, Judge Robinson.
November, Judge Loew.
December, Judge Larremore.
Court opens at 10 o'clock.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Held by Woodruff, J.

Nos.
291—H. Winsor et al. vs. steamer Rebecca Clyde.
324—United States vs. steamer Florida.
64—E. Pinney vs. steamboat J. G. Stevens, &c.

Nos.
258—G. W. Wilson et al. vs. steam-tug James Roy.
266—H. H. Harper vs. E. Barber et al.
289—Frederick Robert vs. propeller Galatea.
316—W. A. Smith vs. ship Minnehaha.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Day Calendar—Nos. 104, 107, 110, 6½, 111 and 112.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1—Baldwin vs. Simonet.
10—Bank of British North America vs. Heard.
15—Stevens vs. Barney.
18—Gardner vs. Cummings.

Nos.
20—Churchill vs. The Erie Railway Co.
24—Coschina vs. Posanovich.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
146—Mitchell vs. Read.
35—Claflin vs. Kelly.
15—Haviland vs. Churchman.
140—Woodruff vs. Naylor.
32—Mullen vs. Decker.
33—Newhall vs. Decker.
131—Schreyer vs. Schreyer
134—Schmidt vs. Levy.
149—Duvall vs. Dunscomb.
150—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co. of New-York.
152—Hamill vs. Hamill.
153—Same vs. Same.
154—Clements vs. Sturtevant.
155—Smith vs. Reynolds.
156—Ramsey vs. Erie Railway Co.

Nos.
157—Lewis vs. Freund.
158—Heather vs. Meyer.
42—Stittheimer vs. Jaroslowski.
59—Merritt vs. Valentine.
65—Berolzheimer vs. Cogswell.
84—Hart vs. Wolff.
46—Evans vs. O'Brien.
93—Brown vs. McKee.
95½—Kasson vs. Erie Railway Co.
106—Boone vs. Leveridge.
107—Same vs. Same.
112—Bass vs. Home Ins. Co.
122—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.
30—Boyle vs. Manice.
43—Jex vs. James.
32—Casoni vs. Ree.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1202—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1772—McCarty vs. Boston, N. & N. Y. S. B. Co.
6682—Smith, Jr., vs. Goodale.
1748—Brown vs. Watts.
2320—Dalton vs. Gilbertson.
3516—Dovey vs. Bohen.
1710—Russell vs. Miner.
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
956—Hershfield vs. Levy.
800—Day vs. Ruprecht.

Nos.
1814—Richards vs. Cullen.
1826—Meyer vs. Huncke.
1926½—Carter vs. Foss.
336—Drake vs. Barstow.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
1846—Schutz vs. Sutta.
5854—Lyons vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1868—Gottberg vs. North American F. I. Co.
252½—Wilson vs. McLean.
7541—Horn vs. The Amicable Mutual Life Ins Co. of N. Y.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
315—Hayes vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
143—Sturm vs. Williams.
191—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1043—Loftus vs. Novelty Iron Works.
265—Gescheidt, by gd'n., vs. Gescheidt.
97—Costello vs. Casey.
307—Myron vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
57—Clarke vs. Dunlap.
93—Millan vs. Graham.
471—Clime vs. Donnelly.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.
335—Matthews vs. Loeb, impl'd, &c.
361—Wagner vs. Boocock.

Nos.
73—Goodenough Ho'shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg et al.
363—Morgan vs. Marshall.
449—Alger vs. Vanderpool.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-stret and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
447—Tiederman vs. O'Brien Sheriff, &c.
163—Feeny vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
45—Ward vs. Wick.
457—Seip vs. Poor.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.
206—Hamilton vs. Ausbury.
602—Jackson vs. Temple.
603—Mather, ex'r, &c. vs. Temple.
604—Faitoule, adm'x. vs. Temple.
282—Burnett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
458—Tochman vs. Brown.
558—Tinkham vs. Thomas.
544—Van Duzer, &c. vs. Merle D'Aubigne.
550—Same vs. Same.
826—Justice vs. Lang.
254—Frank vs. Hart.
414—Gibson vs. Spratt.
506—Simonson vs. Walker.
296—Goelet vs. Spafford.
384—Sayles vs. Collins.
454—Miner vs. The Mayor, &c.
350—Norris vs. Kohler.
418—McCasker vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
570—Morgenthan vs. Hensley.
442—Keim vs. McCormick.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
112—Schanck vs. Morris.
394—Harrison vs. Tinker.
120—Hodnett vs. Smith.
492—Voigd vs. Brossler.

Nos.
78—Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Barr, &c.
48—Braun vs. Kelley.
572—Tag vs. Raefle.
456—Seip vs. Demuth, Jr.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
578—McArthur vs. Cassidy.
270—Claflin vs. Stern.
546—Mendelsohn vs. Stein.
492—Rockwell vs. McGovern.
326—Smith vs. Commonwealth F. I. Co.
520—Svenson vs. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
110—Benner vs. O'Brien.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
342—Johnson vs. Murphy.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
344—Clarissy vs. Met. Fire Department.
406—Ruddict vs. White's Patent L. T. Co.
402—Von Horsten vs. Krugon.
180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.
476—Hawkins vs. Kennedy.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
270—Stern vs. Wingenfell.
18—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
105—Schneider vs. Ahern.
139—Scullin vs. Dolan.
169—Greene vs. Harris.
130—Knoth vs. Royal.
460—Howard vs. Merritt.
461—Wood vs. Wood.
241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
465½—Place vs. Seaver.

Nos.
161—Cary vs. Carey.
397—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.
316—Schoenig vs. Van Pelt.
320—Grundy vs. Fowler.
68—McCauley, adm'x, vs. Gans.
207—Suydam vs. Jackson.
49—Reimheimer vs. Central Park, N. and E. Railroad Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
5118—Coe vs. Walf Kehl.
4492—Ballenberg vs. Jones.
4515—Levy vs. Cohen.
4546—Yutte vs. Fink.
4607—Gallagher vs. Whiteside.
4592—Tower vs. Smith.
4533—Cotten vs. Hallock.
4597—Hull vs. Wise.
4599—Muller vs. Buckman.
4639—Bradley vs. Burnham.

Nos.
4600—Price vs. The New-York and Troy Steam-boat Co.
4601—Minster vs. Lehman.
4602—Wolf vs. Wood.
4603—Henry vs. Finlay.
4604—Crawford vs. Kelly.
4605—Peter vs. Heberer.
4506—Birdsall vs. Monroe.
4606—Raabe vs. Schmidt.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
4540—Gross vs. Cooke.
4267—Ficke vs. Fargo.
4436—Maus vs. Rocke.
4390—Waldron vs. Horn.
4477—Mittnacht vs. Bargon.
4506—Keary vs. Fritsch.
4530—Hardy vs. Hession.
4537—Pinckney vs. Fee.
4550—Ehrmann vs. Bohme.
4568—Jahn vs. Muller.
4577—Rushmore vs. Ryder.

Nos.
4578—Harrison vs. Stuart.
4587—Osterwcis vs. Ciering.
4588—Schuyler vs. Glasser.
4589—Woolley vs. Agg.
4590—Levasseur vs. Boelen.
4591—Dreyfous vs. Dreyfous.
4594—Bauer vs. Graube.
4595—Myers vs. St. John.
4596—Sackendorfer vs. Boyle.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C...113	500 Erie....22⅞
11,500 U.S.5-20 C,'62..c.107⅛	100 do....s3 22⅝
25,000 do....107⅛	100 do....b30 23
85,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.s3.107⅛	300 Reading....98⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....109⅜	2700 L. S. & Mich. So. 91⅞
7,500 do....109⅜	800 do....c. 91⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.106⅛	100 do....b3 91⅝
10,000 do....s3.106⅛	100 do....b30 91⅝
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new....61⅛	1400 do....91⅝
39,000 S. Car. St. 6s. n. Jan. & July...67	2800 do....c. 91⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....93¼	1500 do....s3 91⅛
1,000 La. 6s., old....70⅛	140 do....91⅛
1,000 Ark. 6s, Fdg.act. 65	900 do....b. c. 91⅛
1,000 Mich.S.F.B..b.c. 97⅛	60 do....91⅛
12,000 C. Pac. Gold bds. 92⅛	45 Panama....77⅛
10,600 U. Pac. 1st M....79⅛	300 Union Pacific...13⅞
41,000 do....79⅛	300 do....14
10,000 do....80	100 Illinois Central...132
1,000 U.Pac.7s,L.G.B. 67	600 Clev. & Pitts....104⅛
8,000 Chic.&N.W.1st. 93	600 Chicago & N. W.. 71⅛
1,000 Clev. Tol. S.F.B.100⅛	700 do....b.c. 71
1,000 Mor.& Es.2d M. 97	400 C. & N. W. Pf...c. 81⅛
8,000 Mil. & St. P.1st. 94⅛	900 do....81⅛
1,000 Gt. W. 2d M....80⅛	1900 do....81⅛
15,000 Col.C.&I.C.1st.. 82	500 do....b60 82⅛
1,000 C.&R.I.& P.7s..100⅛	500 do....b60 82⅛
1,000 Lake S.Div.Bds. 92⅛	300 do....b. c. 81⅛
20 Bank of N. Y....138	200 New-Jersey Cent..105⅛
5 Park Bank....168⅛	100 do....105⅛
100 Canton Co....64⅛	100 do....b10.105⅛
300 West. Un. Tel...c. 44⅛	100 do....b10.106
500 do....44⅛	100 do....b. c.105⅛
100 do....44⅛	100 do....106
200 do....b.c. 44⅛	300 Chicago & R. I....105⅛
400 Mar. Pref....b. c. 10⅛	700 do....105⅛
700 do....b60. 11	300 Mil. & St. Paul....55⅛
200 Adams Express...64⅛	200 do....55⅛
100 do....b3 64	100 do....55⅛
20 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 48	500 do....c. 55
115 do....b. c. 45⅛	500 do....55
50 Wells-Fargo Ex... 32	5 Mil. & St. P. Pf....80
1100 N.Y.C.& H.R., c. 90⅛	500 do....80
800 do....90⅛	500 do....s3 79⅛
100 do....b4 90⅛	100 Tol., Wab. & Wes. 49
100 do....b7 90⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W...108
200 do....90⅛	400 Ohio & Miss....c. 28⅛
500 do....90⅛	200 do....28⅛
1000 do....c. 91	100 do....b3 28⅛
100 do....c. 91⅛	100 do....s3 28⅛
500 do....c. 91	200 do....b10 29
1000 do....90⅛	125 H. & St. Joseph...100
60000 N.Y.C.&H. Ctfs. 86⅛	300 do....99⅛
20000 do....c. 86⅛	300 H. & St. Jo. Pref..107⅛
80000 do....86⅛	200 do....s3.107⅛
30000 do....b. c. 87⅛	100 Chi. & Alt....b.c.114
40000 do....87⅛	200 Chi., C. & I. Cen.. 17⅛
140000 do....87⅛	100 do....17
20000 do....87⅛	30 Du.& S. C...b. c. c. 89⅛
20000 do....87⅛	150 do....90
23 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 94⅛	100 Pac. Mail....s3 40⅛
	200 do....b.c. 40⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅛	10,000 N.Y. C. & H.Cts 87⅛
1,500 do....107⅛	50,000 do....87⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....109⅛	10,000 do....c 87⅛
5,000 do....c.109⅛	160,000 do....b.c 88
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b3....109⅛	100 Erie....22⅛
63,000 do....109⅛	200 Reading....b3 97⅛
3,000 Tenn.St. 6s, old.. 61⅛	700 L. S. & M. So..b.c 91⅛
35,000 Tenn.St.6s, new. 61⅛	300 do....91⅛
20,900 Ohio 6s. '81; x in.100	200 do....c 91⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. tax. 17	300 Union Pacific.... 14⅛
15,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July.	400 Illinois Central...132⅛
5,000 do....67⅛	100 Chicago & N. W.. 71⅛
5,000 Ark. 6s, Fdg. Act. 64	500 do....71
5,000 S. C. 6s, '70....109⅛	100 do....70⅛
2,000 Cen. P. Gold bds. 92⅛	100 Chi. & N.W. Pref. 81⅛
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st M... 80	100 do....c 81⅛
2,000 T. & W. Eq. bds. 79	121 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 81⅛
2,000 D., L. & W.1st M. 98	110 New-Jersey Cen...106
300 Mariposa Pref.... 10⅛	6 Chicago & R. I....105
200 do....b10 10⅛	60 do....106
100 West. Un. Tel...b.c 45	200 do....105⅛
400 do....45⅛	500 Mil. & St. Paul...c 55⅛
300 Pac. Mail....c 40⅛	200 do....55⅛
200 do....40⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W... 49
100 Adams Express...c 63⅛	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C., Guar....94⅛
100 Harlem....b.c131⅛	400 D., L. & Western.107
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...c 91⅛	200 do....106⅛
200 do....91⅛	500 Ohio & Miss.... 28⅛
200 do....91⅛	200 H. & St. Joseph.... 99⅛
100 do....91⅛	100 do....b30.100
400 do....91⅛	50 do....c 99⅛
200 do....c 91	100 H. & St. J. Pf.b30.108
30 do....91⅛	40 do....107
	94 do....s3.106⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 19—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week was light in Foreign Merchandise, and also in the Domestic Goods line. The Import entries of the former were large, over six and a quarter millions in value, but most of these were entries as for Bond, to await the revised Tariff Duties on Sugars, Coffee, Tea, &c., which are to go into effect on Saturday week, Dec. 31. The amount of Customs for the week was consequently very moderate, less than a million and a half dollars. The Holiday shopping trade of the City is fairly active, though scarcely equal, thus far, to last season.

The Bank movements of the week and the Money market were disturbed by the exceptional operations of one or two parties on the Stock Exchange, for speculative objects, by "locking up" Cash balances on Thursday and Friday. But these efforts were given over at the close of the week, and while the Bank return shows a decrease in Greenbacks, there is more than a corresponding gain in Gold, so that the average of lawful Money on hand against the immediate liabilities of the Banks is better than on the previous report. The excessive rates, over 7 ₱ cent., paid for Money on call, in consequence of the movement referred to, were ⅛@½ ₱ cent. per day to carry over the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks and some of the Southern State Bonds, but these terms lasted only for two or three days, the 7 ₱ cent. rate being restored after One o'clock on Saturday. Neither Gold nor the Public Funds felt the change in rates more than ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on actual sales, and both closed within a fraction of the quotations of Saturday week.

The purpose of the exceptional raid upon the Money market was accomplished to the extent of 2@3, and in some instances 5 ₱ cent. decline in the Western Road Stocks, and 1@2 ₱ cent. on the New-York Stocks, especially aimed at on Thursday and Friday, the greatest depression being on Friday. The market showed signs of recovery early on Saturday, and prices before the close of business were up 1@2 ₱ cent. In the case of New-York Central Scrip the advance was 2 ₱ cent. beyond the price at the close of the previous week. It is probable that the bearish movement referred to would have accomplished more for the leading party engaged in it, and the depression been made more lasting and effective for their purposes, had the attack been less fierce and its weapons less obnoxious to public opinion and to the popular sense of fairness. As it was, the indiscriminate outcry against all railroad properties actively dealt in at the Exchange, coupled with malicious slurs upon private credit and rumors circulated in a very questionable way against one of the Trust companies, overshot the mark and created a reaction so decided and a repugnance to the manner of the fight so strong that it seems doubtful whether the victory has been worth the counting to the leaders, although, no doubt, profitable to other brokers who were *short* of the market and were shrewd enough to avail of the cheap sales of Friday.

The conclusions of the Attorney-General of the United States, in the opinion which he communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday, on the liabilities of the Pacific Roads to the Government, are quite at variance with the construction of the Bounty and Subsidy Acts of Congress which the Managers of the Roads themselves have of late years entertained, and upon which some if not all of them have been shaping their business. The Attorney-General now decides that they are liable for Interest on the Bonds of the United States, advanced for building the Roads, *as the same accrues*, and not on the maturity of the Principal, and that this obligation after the Roads are completed is only secondary to the First Mortgages issued by the Companies themselves, (in favor of which the lien of the Government, (the original first mortgagee,) has been expressly waived by Congress, the amount not to exceed the amount of the Subsidy (or second) Mortgage of the United States.

The Bonds of the United States advanced to the Union Pacific Company amount to $27,236,512. The Company have paid, in Government service, on Interest account, $1,434,952. They were in arrear $2,278,418. The Central Pacific received $25,881,000 Bonds of the United States. The Company have paid, in Government service, on Interest account, $241,638, and now owe $3,020,129. The Kansas Pacific received $6,303,000 Bonds; paid in service $724,828, and the present arrear is $488,169. The Missouri Pacific received no Government subsidy, and has a First Mortgage of its own of $7,000,000. In regard to the Union and the Central Pacifics, as both are now in the receipt of more than double the net revenues required to meet promptly the Interest on their First Mortgages, the present Opinion of the Law Officer of the Government has no relation to this class of Bonds, except to confirm their paramount validity.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 17, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,768,314
Increase in Specie	2,044,725
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,681,942
Decrease in Deposits	2,156,964
Decrease in Circulation	31,119

	Dec. 18, '69.	Dec. 17, '70.	Dec. 10, '70.
National Capital	$73,035,000	$73,435,000	$73,435,000
Local Capital	12,069,898	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,104,898	$86,564,800	$86,564,800
Loans	252,834,312	266,378,918	268,147,232
Gold and Gold Notes	30,068,095	17,980,573	15,935,848
Other Legal Tenders	44,812,273	47,442,080	49,124,022
Deposits	181,073,455	192,024,391	194,181,355
Circulation	34,162,279	32,154,358	32,185,477
In Sub-Treasury	88,749,396	67,064,908	65,561,600

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Dec. 10, '70.	Dec. 17, '70.	Dec. 18, '69.
On deposit	$194,181,355	$192,024,391	$181,073,455
Circulation	32,185,487	32,154,358	34,162,279
Total	$226,366,832	$224,178,749	$215,175,734
25 ₱ cent. would be	56,591,708	56,044,687	53,793,933
They hold In Gold and Greenbacks	65,059,870	65,422,653	74,880,368
Excess	$8,468,162	$9,377,966	$21,086,435
Rate for money	6@7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,318,562, against the total entries of $3,704,216 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,679,671, against $3,646,286, same week last year. The export of Specie, $265,929, against $309,946 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,433,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 37,090 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	October	$22,443,471
February	23,831,656	Nov. 5	4,173,103
March	27,253,934	Nov. 12	4,906,800
April	28,557,274	Nov. 19	6,219,745
May	24,314,608	Nov. 26	5,899,787
June	24,226,944	Dec. 3	5,947,679
July	23,610,215	Dec. 10	6,012,490
August	29,829,299	Dec. 17	6,600,849
September	26,903,268		
Total since Jan. 1			$294,962,184
Against the same date, 1869			283,354,979
Increase since Jan. 1			$11,607,205

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,180	October	$16,659,404
February	11,940,146	Nov. 2	3,856,163
March	15,943,095	Nov. 9	5,181,358
April	14,697,825	Nov. 16	5,808,002
May	15,116,599	Nov. 23	4,343,804
June	17,700,983	Nov. 30	4,810,040
July	16,717,873	Dec. 7	7,077,299
August	13,892,530	Dec. 14	4,679,671
September	16,082,468		
Total since Jan. 1			$186,948,392
Against same date, 1869			188,425,524
Decrease since Jan. 1			$1,477,132
Gold, Dec. 17, 1870			120⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, Dec. 18, 1869			110⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,682,392	October	$2,416,356
February	2,194,256	Nov. 5	3,156,924
March	1,521,001	Nov. 12	410,135
April	1,608,616	Nov. 19	655,078
May	4,485,373	Nov. 26	449,484
June	4,254,362	Dec. 3	519,863
July	16,922,451	Dec. 10	800,468
August	10,087,040	Dec. 17	265,929
September	4,618,850		
Total			$57,602,220
Against same date, 1869			31,227,290
Increase since Jan. 1			$26,374,930

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,692,722
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,013
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
August	15,645,287	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,925,558
Dec. 3	1,063,516	Dec. 3	124,483
Dec. 10	1,947,395	Dec. 10	1,541,048
Dec. 17	1,433,000	Dec. 17	849,000
Total, 1870	$136,144,673	Total, 1870	$85,618,464
Total, 1869	127,106,409	Total, 1869	89,607,344

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 18, '69.
American Gold	110⅝@111⅛@110¾	120¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108@107¼	113¼
Consolidated 5-20s	110@109⅞	114
U. S. 5 ₱ cents., 10-40s	106⅝@106⅛	108⅞
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	91⅝@90⅛@91⅛	86¼
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	86⅛@85@88⅛	80
Rock Island	108⅛@105@106⅛	104¼
Lake Shore	92⅛@90⅛@91⅝	85⅛
North-western	75⅛@69@71⅛	68⅝
Reading	103⅛ with div.@97⅛ x. d.	99⅛
N. West. Pref.	85⅛@80⅛@81⅛	81⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛@29⅛	24⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅛@40⅛	47⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@80⅛	84⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅛@54⅛@55⅛	71⅛
New Tennessee 6s	60@61	43⅛
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛@49⅛	50
Central Pacific Bonds	92@92⅛	90⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	80⅛@79@80⅛	83⅛
Western Union Telegraph	46@44@45⅛	33⅛
Erie	24@22⅛	20⅛

The sales of gold Saturday were at 110⅝@110⅝@110¾, leaving off 110¾ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold was carried over at nominal rates of Interest, and some large sums were loaned out free of Interest on the Currency advanced. The Foreign Exchanges were firmer than on Friday, in part because of the suddenly restored ease to the Money market: London, 60 days, 109@109⅛; Short Sight, 109⅞@110 ₱ cent.

Money was freely loaned at 7 ₱ cent. through the day, and the effects of the "lock up" of Thursday and Friday were wholly dissipated by the free offering of balances at 7 ₱ cent. Interest before 1 o'clock. Later in the day 6 ₱ cent. was accepted on Stock collateral, until Monday.

The Banks gain upon their averages $2,044,000 in Gold, and lose $1,681,000 in Greenbacks. The Loans decrease $1,768,000, and the general line of Deposits $2,156,000.

The Treasury Office during the week sold $1,000,000 in Gold, and paid out $849,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Office received for Customs $1,433,000.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm and the Southern States Bonds comparatively steady, although some irregularities in prices grew out of the Money disturbance of Friday. The Railway Mortgages were higher on Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents., Gold, and the Land Grants and Incomes of the same Company rapidly recovered 5@6 ₱ cent. The Central Pacifics continued firm, and the old Western Mortgages, Currency Interest, were scarce in the offerings and steady in prices. The Railway Shares rapidly recovered from the panic depression of Friday, and the market took a large amount of Stocks as offered in the forenoon at the advancing prices, and at the very close in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. New-Jersey Central Stock rose during the day 3 ₱ cent. ex dividend.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅝
American Gold	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	61	61
New-York Central and Hudson	90⅞	91¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	86⅜	88⅜
Reading Railroad	97	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105	106¼
North-west Common	69⅝	71¼
North-west Preferred	80⅝	81⅛
Pacific Mail Company	40⅛	40⅝
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	80⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅝	55⅝
Lake Shore	90⅝	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29	29⅛
Toledo and Wabash	48⅝	49⅛
Western Telegraph	44⅛	45⅛
Erie	22⅝	22⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	110	5-20 coup., '67	109⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup. '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	107⅛	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64	107⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65	107⅛	6s, currency	109⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	61⅛	Kentucky 6s	99
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	61⅛	Illinois Canal bds., '70.	100
Virginia 6s, old	64⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, new bs.	64	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Virginia 6s, reg., old	50⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	43⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73	100
N. Car. Fund. Act.'68.	27	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78	100
N. Car. 6s, new bs.	22⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83	100
S. Carolina 6s, new bs.	66⅛	Michigan 7 ₱ c., '78	100
S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	64	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	103
Missouri 6s	93⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	107⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	92⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	102⅛
Louisiana 6s	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	102⅛
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	102⅛
Connecticut 6s	102⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	102⅛
Rhode Island 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	102⅛
Arkansas 6s, Funded	64	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	102⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81	103	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	108⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86	Gt. Western 1st, '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	87	Gt. Western 2d, '93	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Galena & Chic. Ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.'76	100	Chic., R. Is. & Pac.	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Mor. & Essex 2d	95⅛
Erie 7s, 3d, '83	86	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100⅛
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	83⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	102
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	88	Pitts., F.W. & Chi. 1st.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	105⅛	Pitts., F.W. & Chi. 2d.	97⅛
Harlem 1st	99⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	93
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	90⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	79
Al'y & Susq'n 2d Bs.	92⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	95
Al'y & Susq'n 3d Bs.	88⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	111⅛	Chic. & Alton In.	92
M.S. & N.I.S. F.7 ₱ c.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	88⅛
Cen. Pacific Bs.	92⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	95
Union Pacific 1st Bs.	80	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	64	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	105
Union Pac. In. 10s	48	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	94⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	88⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93	Joliet & Chicago 1st	106
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	105	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	81⅛
Lack. & West. Bs.	100	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	82⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	94⅛	Tol., Peoria & War. 2d	67
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	94	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	New-York County	200
Manhattan	150	Park	160
Merchants'	116⅛	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics'	137	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
Union	137⅛	Central National	107
America	145	Fourth National	109
City	212	Ninth National	112
Phenix	107	Tenth National	126
Tradesmen's	153	Gold Exchange	70⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	135⅛	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Merch. Exchange	103	Del. & Hudson Canal	120
Leather Manuf.	200	Pennsylvania Coal	210
Broadway	300	Maryland Coal Co.	25
Ocean	70⅛	Spring Mountain Coal	41
Mercantile	124	Canton Co., Baltimore	63
American Exchange	118	Cum. Coal & Iron	25
Chatham	170	Western Union Tel.	44⅛
Bank of the Republic	115⅛	Quicksilver Mining	4
Bank of N. America	105	Quicksilver Preferred	7⅛
Hanover	105	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Irving	118⅛	Mariposa Preferred	10⅛
Metropolitan	125	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	30
Citizens'	140	Boston Water Power	18⅛
People's	141	Adams Express	63⅛
Grocers'	118	Wells-Fargo Express	31⅛
Market	118	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	1⅛
Shoe & Leather	163	American Express	45⅛
Corn Exchange	130	U. S. Express	32⅛
Continental	97⅛	Pacific Mail	40⅛
Commonwealth	88		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98⅛	98¾
City 6s, new	99⅛	99⅞
Camden and Amboy	118⅝	119
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	61
Reading	97⅛	97⅝
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59½
Catawissa Preferred	37⅛	37⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	26¾
Northern Central	40⅝	41
Lehigh Navigation	32⅝	33
Lehigh Gold Loan	85⅝	86

The Merchants' Exchange Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 31.

The Importers' and Traders' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 31.

The West Side Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 30.

Messrs. R. T. WILSON & CO., No. 44 Broad-street, will pay the January Coupons Six per cents. of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, and the Gallatin National Bank will pay on the 7 ₱ cent. Mortgage Bonds of the same Road.

The Broadway National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Twelve ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 27.

The Third National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 31.

The Half-Yearly Dividend of the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western is *Six ₱ cent.*, payable in Scrip of the Morris and Essex Road, run under lease of the Delaware and Lackwanna.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent*, payable Dec. 31.

The Maryland Coal Company advertise a Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 30.

The North River Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 16.

The Bank of America has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 30.

The Fourth National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 30.

The Park National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 27.

The Hanover National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 31.

The Market National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payavel Dec. 31.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Within the past three months a very large amount of Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, besides large sales of the same securities for new investments.

We deal in Central Pacific Bonds the same as in Government Securities, and regard them as affording the desired medium for funding Five-Twenty Bonds, *without reduction of interest and with unimpaired security.*

☞ *They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange, and can be sold at current market price as readily as the Bonds of the Government.*

The EARNINGS of the Road *for 1870 will reach Eight Million Dollars*, and the increase is shown in the following figures:

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870 ... $7,417,317
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869 ... 5,260,882
Increase in 1870 ... $2,156,435

We keep a supply of these Securities on hand, and furnish them at current market price, which today is 92¾.

They are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

This price includes the coupon due Jan. 1, for which three per cent. in gold will be received by the purchaser, on bonds bought during this month.

Proceeds of $1,000 5-20 bond of 1867, sold today at 110 ... $1,100 00
Cost of $1,000 Central Pacific bond, today at 92¾ ... 927 50
Difference realized ... $172 50

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive Deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ALABAMA STATE INDORSED BONDS, bearing eight per cent. gold interest, issued by the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, and Selma and Gulf Railroad, at ninety-five and accrued interest in currency.

This line of railway forms the shortest route from Memphis to the sea, and will command, on completion, the vast cotton traffic of Alabama and Mississippi, which States it traverses. In addition to this a large part of the freight by way of the Mississippi River will seek, at Memphis, the more rapid transportation to the sea afforded by these lines. One hundred miles of this line are completed, and show large earnings from way traffic alone. The completion of the enterprise is already assured by the large sales of bonds and liberal subscriptions of town and county aid.

Considered as a railway mortgage alone, these bonds are equal to any now in the market. But in addition to the lien on the railway property, the bonds are secured by the obligation of the State of Alabama indorsed upon them, which has been declared by the leading lawyers of New-York to be as binding on the State as the currency bonds, which now sell on the Stock Exchange above par.

For sale at ninety-five and accrued interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of State of Alabama.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY associated with him in London and New-York,

Messrs. ROBERT L. BURNETT,
AND
JOHN D. PHILLIPS,
under the firm name and style of
GILEAD A. SMITH & CO.,
with offices at Bartholomew House, Bank, London, and at No. 62 Broadway, New-York.
GILEAD A. SMITH.
LONDON, Nov. 10, 1870.

☞ NOTICE.—
The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	28	Spirits Turp., bbls.	72
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Pork, bbls.	997
Broom-corn, bales	5	Beef, pks.	926
Cotton, bales	4,102	Stearine, pks.	200
Copper, bbls.	20	Butter, pks.	1,633
Dried Fruit, pks.	331	Lard, pks.	1,735
Eggs, bbls.	441	Cheese, pks.	3,151
Flour, bbls.	15,239	Cut-meats, pks.	1,003
B. W. Flour, bags	16	Tallow, pks.	32
Wheat, bushels	6,600	Dressed Hogs, No.	83
Corn, bushels	34,701	Oil-cake, pks.	110
Oats, bushels	10,600	Pea-nuts, bags	251
Malt, bushels	1,100	Tea, half-chests	12
Seed, bushels	2,278	Starch, pks.	1,850
Rye, bushels	1,000	Sumac, bags	367
Flaxseed, bushels	24	Flax, bales	128
Beans, bushels	456	Wool, bales	85
Corn-meal, bags	565	Rice, pks.	125
B. E. Peas, bags	48	Tobacco, hhds.	21
Hops, bales	162	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	828
Leathers, sides	9,189	Whisky, bbls.	196
Resin, bbls.	148		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—4 cases Plasters, 623 tcs. Lard, 8 bbls. Potatoes, 658 bales Cotton, 160 pks. Sewing-machines, 44 bbls. Apples, 935 boxes Bacon, 417 bbls. Pork, 22 boxes Hardware, 217 pks. Ore, 5 bbls. Silk Waste, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, 541 boxes Cheese, 500 bbls. Flour, 10 cases Bees-wax, 175 tcs. Beef, 25 cases Brass, 8 boxes Canned Fruits, 27 pks. Furs.

By the steamer *Wyoming*, for Liverpool—3,801 bales Cotton, 190 boxes Bacon, 25 bbls. Tongues, 3 bbls. Bladders, 20 boxes Clocks, 10 bales Jalap, 18,128 bushels Wheat, 300 tcs. Beef, 196 bdls. Whalebone, 669 bxs. Cheese, 2 casks Sperm-oil, 350 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Agamemnon*, for Liverpool—22,666 bushels Wheat, 2,460 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Jos. Fish*, for London—3,671 bags Clover-seed, 4,487 bbls. Flour, 772 boxes Cheese, 271 bags Ore, 70 boxes and 3 hhds. Tobacco, 23,602 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Kingdom of Belgium*, for London—6,750 bags Oil-cake, 2,160 Staves.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—560 tcs. Lard, 1,007 bales Cotton, 10 boxes Flavine, 156 boxes Bacon, 44 hhds. Tobacco, 14,980 bushels Wheat, 145 tcs. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 53 cases Cabinet-ware, 5,241 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Venus*, for Cork and orders—4,647 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer *Weser*, for Bremen—8 casks Casings, 80 hhds. Tobacco, 250 tcs. Lard, 4 bales Jalap, 14 cases Stones, 66 boxes Tobacco, 300 bags Clover-seed, 500 bags Pimento, 300 bags Pepper, 50 bags Bacon, 1,430 bales Cotton, 32 boxes Canned Fruits, 5 kegs Caviare, 25 hhds. Tallow, 12 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Samuele*, for Marseilles—2,329 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Veloce*, for Venice—7,121 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in light demand at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls have been very dull at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 358 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in less demand at unchanged prices. No important sales have been reported here. At Baltimore, sales have been made of 4,508 bags, by the Swedish bark *Preciosa*, and 411 bags by the *Potomac*, on private terms. Other kinds have been very quiet at about former figures. We quote as before; Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 17c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced about ⅛c. ₱ lb., on a reduced offering, and fairly active demand, particularly for forward delivery, closing steadily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,641 bales, for early delivery, including 1,615 bales to shippers, 1,011 bales to spinners, and 15 bales to speculators; also, 8,100 bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 300 bales at 14 9-16c.; January, 600 bales at 14¾c., 1,500 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 200 bales at 14 15-16c., 700 bales at 15c.; May, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; 200 bales free on board at Mobile on private terms. And today, for December, 400 bales at 14⅝c., 400 bales at 14 11-16c., 200 bales at 14¾c.; December, 100 bales at 14⅝c., and January, 100 bales at 14 15-16c., together; January, 100 bales at 14⅞c., February, 100 bales at 15c., together; January, 200 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 1,600 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14 15-16c.; February, 100 bales at 14 15-16c., 650 bales at 15c.; March, 200 bales at 15c., 50 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15⅛c. Exchanges—1-16c. paid to place 100 bales December for 100 bales January; ⅜c. paid to place 200 bales December for 200 bales March.

Closing prices of Cotton in New York today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¾	13
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅝	14½	15⅛
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	26,786
Receipts last week	16,931
Receipts the preceding week	33,330
Receipts since Sept. 1	398,666
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	9,356
Exports since Sept. 1	210,621
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	75,000

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	55,233	163,213	15,330	9,237
Mobile	19,783	60,261	11,579	1,250
Galveston	10,894	39,270	9,279	....
Florida	324	....	....	....
Savannah	27,844	75,578	18,436	2,231
Charleston	13,440	29,990	8,801	1,009
New-York	19,727	72,784	17,944	4,988
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	10,433	32,015	615	1,580
Total this week	157,678	473,111	81,984	20,295
Previously reported	1,209,265	....	560,828	79,624
Tot. since Sept. 1, '70	1,366,943	473,111	642,812	99,919
Same time last year	1,090,355	326,478	367,262	208,011

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	385,000	349,100	354,280
Afloat from India, (est)	70,000	71,000	73,000
Afloat from America, (est)	312,000	151,000	110,000
Stock in London	60,570	103,400	162,780
Afloat for London, (est)	20,000	57,000	72,000
Stock in Havre	65,500	72,660	40,812
Afloat in Havre	2,047	51,610	51,246
Stock in Bremen, (est)	7,250	2,173	8,651
Afloat in Bremen, (est)	5,600	5,494	5,791
Stock in the U. States ports	473,111	326,478	276,123
Stock in interior towns	104,584	90,110	55,388
Total	1,505,662	1,280,025	1,210,071
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	.....	225,637	....
Excess compared with 1868	.....	....	295,591
Stock of Cotton held by Manch. spinners at mills	120,000	110,000	130,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8⅝d.@8¾d.	12 1-16d.	10⅞d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅝c.	26c.	25¾c.
Price of Gold	110⅝	121⅛	135⅛

Stock in the Interior Towns, Dec. 17.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	16,740	17,300
Columbus, Ga.	10,775	13,264
Macon, Ga.	10,970	17,215
Selma, Ala.	10,050	8,054
Montgomery, Ala.	11,800	16,466
Memphis, Tenn.	39,039	15,542
Nashville, Tenn.	4,610	2,269
Total	104,584	90,110

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	—1868-69.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1869-70.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1870-71.— Receipts.	Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,580	3,432	1,387	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,875	11,206	1,253	10,782	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,044
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,341	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,855	34,916	78,084	29,464
Oct. 23	57,603	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	85,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	131,203	56,533
Nov. 20	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808	124,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,787	73,679	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,040	151,278	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,801	157,678	103,279

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull, since our last, the trade having been wholly in a jobbing way, at drooping prices, though holders of desirable lots, particularly of shipping brands, manifested no disposition to make concessions, and no unusual eagerness to place stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,250 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 90@$6 20; good to fancy, $6 20@$6 60; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 90@$6 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 3 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 65@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 45
Extra State	5 90@ 6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been very quiet at about previous rates. Sales reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 80@$4 30 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand, ranging from $2 90@$3 35, ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 15@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 30@ 9 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 35
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—The Wheat market was nearly nominal today. The transactions were few in number and of little moment. There was no pressure to place stock, and no disposition was shown by the principal holders to make any material concessions. The inquiry was unusually spiritless for all purposes. The very limited dealings reported indicated a slight shading of values, new crop No. 2 Spring, fair ordinary quality, having been disposed of at $1 37, with $1 37½@$1 38 bid, and $1 39 and upward asked for strictly prime samples; also, Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $1 38@$1 46½, and inferior to prime White Western at $1 38@$1 60, ₱ bushel. The reported sales were only about 28,500 bushels. Corn was slow of sale and rather less buoyant in price, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels at 72c.@78½c. for new Mixed Western; 76c.@80c. for Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and nearly nominal, ranging from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 08@$1 12 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10; Canada East, 90c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 80c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been in slack request, including Canada, nominally at 90c.@$1 10; and State at 80c.@95c. ₱ bushel; sales, 1,400 bushels. Oats have been less sought after, and prices have exhibited less buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels at 57c.@62½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60½c.@61c., afloat, for new Mixed Western; 60c.@61c. for State, and 59c.@62c., from track and afloat, for new White do., ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 500 bbls. Flour and 40,794 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 4,487 bbls. Flour and 23,602 bushels Wheat for London; 14,980 bushels Wheat and 5,241 bushels Corn for Glasgow; and 12 bbls. Flour for Bremen. The week's export clearances have been 20,229 bbls. Flour, 381,007 bushels Wheat, and 20,202 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inquired for at 75c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 49,850 Hides, and 137 bales do.; sales, 44,750 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 2,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., at 26½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs., 26c., gold, selected; 12,500 Dry Montevideo., (to arrive,) 22 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 22 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 2,400 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 2,100 Dry Bogota, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry Campeachy, 20 lbs., private terms; 850 Dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) 20½ lbs., private terms; 1,050 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs.; private terms; 1,600 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 5,000 Dry Texas, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c., currency, as they run; 1,650 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs., 23c. currency, as they run; 1,600 Dry and Salted Carthagena, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,750 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, from Europe, 50 lbs., 12½ gold, selected; 500 Wet-salted Matamoras, 50 lbs.; 3,700 Wet-salted Texas, 60@70 lbs., private terms; 250 Western Slaughter, 58 lbs., 10½ currency. The stock on hand is 38,100 Hides and 387 Bales, (same time last year, 48,200 Hides and 585 Bales,) as follows: 17,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Dry Central American, 700 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 4,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 1,000 Dry and Salted West India, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 5,200 Wet-salted Montevideo and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 3,000 Wet-salted Texas, 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 111 bales Penang Buffalo, 76 bales Manila Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has attracted less attention, though the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet for all kinds. New-Orleans has been held with firmness, with a light jobbing trade reported. Foreign was neglected. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c., New Crop Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@73c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	21c.@28c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	30c.@35c.
Porto Rico	—@—	30c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	25c.@45c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@73c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm and in fair request; sales 2,300 bbls. Strained, part at $2 10 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been offered less freely and has been in moderate demand at a shade stronger prices; sales, 165 bbls. on the basis of 46c.@46½c. for merchantable, and 47½c. for New-York packages. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 07½@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 35@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in less liberal supply and quoted arbitrarily up to 13c. ₱ gallon, but there has been no demand of moment reported, as buyers have been unwilling to purchase at anything near the high asking figures. Shipping Crude has been dull and nominal. At the Creek, Upper Road deliveries were quoted at $3 35@$3 40, and Lower as high as $3 60 bid, but no important transactions were reported. Refined Oil has been held more confidently, but has been very tame in the local market on the nominal basis of 23c.@23½c. for Standard White, early deliveries; 23½c. for January; 23¾c. for February; and 24c. for March. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White for December, at about 22¾c.; and 1,000 bbls. do. March at 23⅞c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 1,700 bbls.; and of Refined, 4,200 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,829 bbls. Refined for Marseilles, and 7,121 cases do. for Venice. And from Philadelphia, 272,189½ gallons for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand, since our last, within a range of 27c.@28c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet at 9c. in shipping order, 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4c.@4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances include 4,647 bbls. Naphtha for Cork and orders.

PROVISIONS—There has been very little inquiry today for any description of Pork, and prices have been more or less nominal. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 250 bbls., chiefly at $19@$19 50 for new Mess; $17@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $21 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited call noted on the basis of $19 for Western Mess, seller January. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at easier prices. We now quote the range at from 8½c.@9½c., as the extremes. Cut-meats have limited demand at drooping prices; sales equal to 90 pks. at 11c.@12c. for Western Pickled Hams; 12½c.@13c., for City do., and 8c.@8½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quoted rather firmer on a fairly active business, mostly for forward delivery; sales have been reported here of 775 boxes Short Rib, and Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, at from 11c.@11½c.; also, 1,500 boxes Cumberland Short Rib, Stratford, &c., for December, January and February delivery at the West, part at 8½c. for Cumberland, and 9c.@9½c. for Short Ribs. Lard has been in moderate request at about former figures; sales have been reported since our last of 490 tcs. and bbls. at 11½c.@12⅜c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c.@12⅜c., for new Western Steam, and 11¾c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs. new Western Steam, seller's option, December, January, and February, at 12⅛c.; and March, at 12⅜c. ₱ lb.—showing a livelier movement. Beef continues in request at previous quotations; sales have been reported of 130 bbls. in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in slack demand since our last, at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 150 tcs. Beef Hams have been in more request at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter has been quiet within our range. We quote: State inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 13c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 1,633 pkgs. Cheese continues in very moderate request and steady. We quote at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 3,151 boxes.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, in addition to the very large sales reported in our last, 2,500 bags have been sold, to arrive, at $2 12½, gold, ₱ bushel. Market buoyant, on lighter offerings. Clover has been in fair request at from 11c.@11½c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. Other kinds unchanged.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of 8,600 lbs. Honduras, 1,000 lbs. Central American, and 1,500 lbs. Para, on private terms. Receipts are 45 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: Honduras Deer at 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency. Goat have been inactive, sales having been confined to 18 bales Maracaibo, on private terms. Receipts, 196 bales from Curacoa, 6 do. from Aspinwall, 53 do. from San Francisco, and 9 do. from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been slow of sale and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 244 hhds. Cuba and Demerara, part at from 10c.@10⅛c., and 125 boxes Havana on private terms. We quote nominally: Fair to good Refining grades at 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10½c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Gracery grades range from 10½c.@11⅜c. No. 12 Box Sugars, 12⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined have been in slack demand, ranging from 11½c.@14⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—There has been more call for Tallow at firm prices. Sales since our last, 131,000 lbs., at 8⅛c.@9c. for common to choice, chiefly at 8¾c.@9c.; also 13,000 lbs. Stearine at 10c.@13c., and small lots Grease at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at 94½c.@95c., chiefly at 95c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 196 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, since our last, with no important variation noted as to rates. For Liverpool, there were taken, 2,350 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ½d.@9-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at about 7½d. ₱ bushel; 150 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 7s. ₱ tierce, and 130 hhds. Tallow, by sail, part at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 750 bbls. Resin and 500 tcs. Beef on private terms; 10 tons Clover-seed at 30s. ₱ ton, and a British ship of 1,200 tons capacity, on private terms. For Catania and Galipoli, a British bark with 11,000 cases Petroleum at 28c., gold. For Constantinople, an American ship, with equal to 24,85 cases Petroleum at 30c., gold.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
LONDON ASSURANCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Davidge, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Ione Burke.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MUSICAL SOIREE. By the members of the New-York Philharmonic Society.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
3d-av. and 8th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By Blind Tom.

NO. 594 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Houston sts.
EXHIBITION OF THE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

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Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A German telegram says the French were driven out of Vendôme on Friday. A Bordeaux dispatch says the Germans made no attack on Gen. CHAUZY on Friday, as was expected. The four main divisions, under CHAUZY, BOURBAKI, JUARES and JAUREZIBERRY, having been largely reinforced, are to make a simultaneous advance. The Germans are represented by the French to be retreating along the Valley of the Loire. It is asserted in London, on the strength of dispatches from Versailles, that the delay in the opening of the bombardment of Paris is occasioned by a lack of ammunition, and it is said that the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought forward at present. From Lille it is reported that another successful sortie has been made from Paris. The French garrison at Belfort still holds out. It is said, however, that the Germans have greatly improved their position of late. The French General commanding at Tours has been dismissed the service for evacuating the town before an enemy appeared near it. The surrenders of Strasbourg and Metz are to be the subject of investigation by the French, under the law punishing with death the commanders who hastily surrender their posts. In the former case it will be a mere matter of form, but in the latter it will be rigid. Four gun-boats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre, but no Germans have appeared near either place. Four times the amount of the new German loan has been subscribed for, according to a Berlin dispatch.

LUXEMBOURG.

A Berlin telegram of Saturday gives a Russian opinion on the Luxembourg question, laying down the principle that Holland must disprove the charges against the Duchy, or give guarantees of future observance of her neutral obligations, failing which proof Prussia will be justified in annexing the territory. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Friday evening, in an editorial on the subject, declares that "England should give Prussia to understand that her violation of the territory of Luxembourg will not be regarded with indifference, nor allowed to pass with impunity." The Prussian Government finds fresh grievance in the fact, as it asserts, that the French Consul at Luxembourg keeps his office open for the re-enlistment of fugitives from the French Armies.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The British war steamer *Psyche*, of the Eclipse Expedition, foundered in the Mediterranean recently; the crew escaped, saving the scientific instruments. A Naples dispatch says four of the crew of the bark *Trovatore* have been picked up off Cape Spartimento. They report the vessel capsized, and the Captain and his wife and child, and thirteen of the crew drowned....The King elect of Spain will sail from Florence, today, for Madrid....The Greek Ministry has been reorganized....The Baden Chambers have ratified the treaty annexing the State to the German Confederation....The Mecklenburg Diet refuses to pay more than 14,000 francs toward the Scheldt dues....The Provisional French Government advertises the payment of interest on the national debt in January....The London *Examiner* advocates a permanent court of arbitration, to settle questions between Great Britain and the United States....It is reported that negotiations are pending for the transfer of British Guiana to Holland.

GENERAL.

JAMES ELLIOT and WM. WILSON, charged with robbing and shooting a policeman, at Philadelphia, were, on Saturday, sentenced to the Penitentiary, one for eleven and the other for sixteen years, and each fined $2,000.

Four inches of snow fell at Santa Fé on Saturday last.

A party of twelve men has obtained on an average $300 a day in the new gold mines, near Chihuahua, Mexico, since commencing operations.

A lawyer named WILLIAMS, at El Paso, Texas, lately attempted to shoot a State Senator named FOUNTAIN, and on being pursued to his rooms shot Judge GAYLORD J. S. CLARK, one of his pursuers, and was in turn killed by the Captain of the State Police. The whole tragedy was the result of a dispute with FOUNTAIN.

MICHAEL LACHENI, the murderer of JACOB BELL, was taken from jail at Los Angeles, Cal., on Saturday, by a band of "Vigilants," and summarily hung.

Four of the Verdi Pacific Railroad robbers have been convicted at Washoe City, Cal.

Rear-Admiral SAM. L. BREESE, United States Navy, died on Saturday morning at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, at the age of seventy-six.

They are having cold weather and heavy rain in California.

A bogus Bishop of Persia has been swindling the Catholics of San Francisco, and gathering funds to build churches in Asia.

FRANKLIN KETTLE and his wife were murdered by a blind son of theirs at Stephentown, N. Y., on Friday night.

JACK MCLAUGHLIN, a desperate character, who has been the terror of Robeson County, N. C., was killed by HENRY BIGGS on Friday last.

All the stock of the new American Steamship Company, at Philadelphia, has been taken up.

Fourteen firms engaged in the shoe trade of Philadelphia have suspended during the last two weeks with liabilities amounting to $755,000.

OLIVER C. FITCH, of Troy, was found dead in bed at Hudson on Saturday. A considerable quantity of chloroform was found in his stomach. He had insurances on his life amounting to $16,000.

Congressman RODERICK R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, was arrested on Saturday, having been indicted at Washington for forgery.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has rendered an opinion on the question of the obligation of the Pacific Railroad to reimburse the United States for interest paid on the bonds issued in aid of the road. He believes the claim of the Government for such reimbursement to be valid, and that the entire amount of compensation for transportation may be retained till such claim is paid.

Centre Market, on Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, was destroyed by fire, yesterday, and two men were suffocated and burned beyond recognition.

The Yale College scientific exploring party has returned to New-Haven, and the results of their investigations will soon be published.

The Catholics of Albany met yesterday and uttered their protest against the occupation of Rome by VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Encouraging reports come from the Great Council of tribes in the Indian territory. It is engaged in framing a Constitution of government for the confederate tribes, and show a disposition to accept of civilized institutions such as are adapted to their wants.

Hon. JAMES B. BLAKE, Mayor of Worcester, Mass., died yesterday from injuries received at the explosion of the gas-works of that city on Friday night last.

The navigation of the Connecticut River is closed for the season.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, from Havana Dec. 10, via Nassau, N. P., reached this port Saturday. By the courtesy of the Purser, our correspondence was promptly at hand.

Tammany and the Presidency.

The *Leader*, a weekly journal representing the Tweed faction, publishes an article repudiating Gov. HOFFMAN as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872, and declaring that Tammany Hall—which now only means TWEED, SWEENY and JAMES FISK, Jr., with, perhaps, Mayor HALL thrown in—will be open to choose any candidate who happens to be approved by the West. It would be idle to argue in a serious spirit with any "manifesto" which proceeded from this particular quarter. People who look upon politics as they do upon a scene in a pantomime,—who regard the public as fools, and government as a piece of mechanism for enabling knaves to swindle them,—would think it an excellent idea to put forward an article of this kind as a "joke." Nevertheless, the joke may in the long run cause the authors of it to laugh on "the wrong side of the mouth." It is quite possible that Gov. HOFFMAN, with all his faults, may not care to have his name thus kicked about like a football by his friends the political tricksters. He may wish to see some one else singled out to be used as a puppet for the public amusement. It is said that our local rulers are even now on terms of distant friendship. This plan of playing practical jokes upon each other may not help to promote a better understanding.

No doubt Gov. HOFFMAN has fallen very much in public estimation since he first became as melted wax in the hands of the Ring. We can quite believe that TWEED and his friends begin to see that they would invite certain defeat by offering him as their candidate to the country in 1872. But what they do *not* appear to see is this—that no matter whose name they linked with theirs, the mere weight of their infamy would sink that name to the lowest depth yet sounded in public life. They talk of choosing Senator HENDRICKS—have they ever considered that he bears an honest reputation, and would probably scorn to be made the tool of a knot of political cheats and desperadoes? The West cannot touch Tammany at any price. With the example of New-York City—our degraded Judiciary, the frauds which go on in the expenditure of the public money, the quick succession of infamous jobs, like the *Transcript*, devised for the benefit of TWEED and SWEENY, the unexampled misgovernment witnessed in every department of the City; with this example, we say, before it, the West knows that a Tammany nomination, or even Tammany help, would be quite fatal to all chance of success. The country would never choose a Tammany President. It is bad enough to see the vilest government ever known in the history of modern times established in the largest city of the Union. No one in his senses would vote for placing the destinies of the whole nation in the hands of a similar government.

The proposition of TWEED and his friends amounts to this: "If you will not take HOFFMAN saddled with the Tammany Ring, take the Ring without HOFFMAN. Throw down the tool, but spare the hands that have used it." We have very little doubt that the Tweed party really do intend to throw HOFFMAN overboard. Having bespattered his name with their dirt, they know perfectly well that he is ruined as a Presidential candidate. It is in consequence of this that we have recommended to their notice a candidate precisely suited to them—a man utterly devoid of any principle, as they are; a man who lives by fraud, as they do; a man who has an instinctive contempt for every cause and every principle which is wise or just, as they have; in short, a man who is fit to be classed only with professional sharpers. That is their proper candidate for the Presidency. Let them herd with their kind. All the money they can bring to bear upon the election in '72 will not blind the great body of the people to the fact that their rule would produce, in the country at large, all the evils which have rendered New-York unhappily notorious. If they succeed in getting a respectable man to carry their dishonored standard, it will only be the ruin of that one man the more. The great West will have nothing to do with the inventors of a system which, in a very few years, would involve any Government now existing in utter destruction.

Mr. Frederic Harrison on the War.

We have already published the letter in which THOMAS CARLYLE states his opinions on the war between France and Prussia. On France he expends his scorn, while to Germany he devotes all his admiration. He takes the English ideal of a Frenchman that prevailed when "GEORGE the Third was King," and discovers in the French nature nothing but conceit, insolence, shallowness, aggression. He takes the ideal of a German which has grown up in the mind of a profound student and ardent disciple of German thought and philosophy, and sees only evidence of self-possession, industry, intelligence, method, and moderation. The capacity and mission of the French nation he measures by his antipathy to the Frenchman; he would despoil and degrade it, and in its helplessness find guarantees of European peace and progress. The policy of Prussia he evolves by a process peculiarly his own, from his estimate of the German character. The earnestness, simplicity, love of labor and quiet, the devotion to pursuits requiring culture and peace for their effective prosecution, which are characteristic of the class with whom CARLYLE'S studies have made him familiar—he represents as forces which must control the international policy of Prussia, and render it a blessing to Europe and the world. But Mr. CARLYLE carefully omitted all reference to the tendency of the existing conflict to produce yet more serious complications, and its influence upon the future of nations now neutral.

FREDERIC HARRISON has not the reputation out of England which CARLYLE enjoys, but his weight as an authority in the broad field of English politics is scarcely less great. He is positive and practical. He is, withal, impartial as between the French and German nations, and he approaches the questions at issue from the stand-point of an outside statesmanship. He charges upon Napoleonism, in an able article published in the *Fortnightly Review*, the original guilt of the war, the effect of which upon France herself will not be unmitigated evil. It has freed France from its greatest curse,—its own army; and from its greatest shame,—the imposture of NAPOLEON, and the arrogant, unprincipled class to which the Empire imparted wealth and power. Civilization gains by the extinction of their authority and the utter overthrow of their plans. Nor has Mr. HARRISON any mercy for the nonsense that is in vogue among French writers and sympathizers. All talk about the "sacredness of French soil," about the iniquity of bombarding Paris because it is "the city of the world," or the crime of annexing two Provinces, because, if done at all, it will be at the expense of a Republic—he dismisses as absurd.

On the other hand, he wages a pitiless crusade upon "the crazy pedantry of German Professors," who invent excuses for a war, which, beginning in resistance to an iniquitous invasion, has passed into a struggle for conquest, and upon the hypocrisy of German sympathizers, who gloss over atrocities which fasten upon Prussia responsibility for a warfare more barbarous and horrible than any known since Russia's subjugation of the Poles. The excellences of the German individual are undeniable; but the personal and social traits of the German character are obscured by the organized policy of Prussia, whose history consists of military annals, and has done more to propagate the gospel of the sword than of any other people in Europe. "What, for the last generation, has been the history of the monarchy of FREDERICK in its international relations?" Mr. HARRISON asks. And he answers: "The Prussian deals with the weak in Europe as Russia deals with the Turk, as Europeans deal with Asiatics, but as no other people in Europe deal with a Christian neighbor." He goes still further: "In Prussian politics alone the very germ of international morality is wanting." The Hohenzollern legend is as conspicuous and baneful as the Napoleonic legend; the treachery and base ambition of French Imperialism has its set-off in the fraudulent diplomacy of which BISMARCK is an accomplished master.

Judging the Prussia of the future by the Prussia of the past, Mr. HARRISON sees in its triumph over France a menace to the neutral Powers of Europe. Therefore he would have England interfere at all hazards. She might have properly interfered long ago. With the quarrel in its primary shape she could not, perhaps, have meddled. France was the aggressor—Prussia the assailed. At that stage the public feeling of the world was against Napoleonism and on the side of Germany. The turning point was the surrender at Sedan. Had BISMARCK been honest, and King WILLIAM wholly free from false pretenses, the war would then have come to an end. NAPOLEON was crushed,—the Empire, the embodiment of his policy, was annihilated. The fact that Prussia, having by victory established its position, chose to push forward the war, not only establishes the change which took place in its real character, but constituted a reason for England's intervention. A firm word then would have arrested the conflict, at least for a time, and might have altogether averted the horrors which have since marked the course of the conquering armies. If the firm word proved unavailing, a regard for her own safety, if no loftier idea of duty, should have prompted England to step in bodily, and by saving France have secured pledges for Europe's future peace.

That opportunity was allowed to pass. A war begun in self-defense was converted into one of conquest. Shall England yet interfere? Mr. HARRISON only echoes a feeling which is rapidly acquiring strength among the British people when he answers, Yes. Prussian ambition, it is contended, now threatens more than France. It should be checked by diplomacy if possible, by arms if necessary, "not in the name of France nor of the French Republic, but in the highest interests of European peace and progress." A coalition of neutral States, with England at its head, is suggested. Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland might be united in offensive and defensive alliances. Spain, Italy, Austria would naturally gravitate in the same direction. The moral weight of such a combination would undoubtedly be great—great enough, Mr. HARRISON believes, to cause Prussia to pause and conclude a reasonable peace. The programme implies statesmanship as well as energy and power on the part of England's rulers, and these are qualities for which we scarcely look to the Ministry of today. Events, however, may develop a will now dormant, and a capacity hardly looked for. Complications grow apace. The Eastern question has been reopened. The Luxembourg question is at the door. We shall soon see of what stuff English statesmanship is made.

The "Union Colony" of Colorado.

Some time since we referred to the settlement of "Greeley," in Colorado, as an instance of the rapid growth and peculiar vicissitudes sometimes experienced by new localities on our vast Western prairies. The last accounts from the colony were not altogether favorable, but we are glad to infer from the "First Annual Report" of the projectors, as also from the rosy statements of the Greeley *Tribune*, that things are improving there, and that the old red sandstone of the region, the dry cacti and the gravelly plains, are fast being glorified by the rich green of a virgin flora. Hard work and abundant irrigation have begun to produce their effect, and the colony, which was only first proposed in November, 1869, and for which the first sod was only turned on the 25th day of the following April, is now declared to be filled with a busy population, alive with shops, and adorned with churches and schools, while the country round about is said to blossom like the rose.

It was on the 18th of April that the first male colonist slept on the ground; and precisely two months afterward the first native-born citizen saw the light there, and was duly christened HORACE GREELEY DICKINSON. There are now, it seems by the report, three hundred and fifty-two houses on the spot, and it is supposed that by May, 1871, all who hold certificates of membership in the colony will have arrived at the settlement. Of the religious sects there are represented the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational and "Covenanters." There are two Masonic Lodges, a Sunday-school, a Union Choir, a Brass Band, and a Lyceum. The youthful community is thus well provided with the elements of a progressive civilization. We observe that while giving expression to his joy over such fine prospects, the editor of the Greeley *Tribune* also favors his fellow citizens with some "first-rate notices," among which the following are really worth preserving:

> "Mr. BURCHILL is a good painter, for we have employed him and know, and we add, that he works faithfully, whether the man of the house is around or away."
>
> "Mrs. TALBOT'S hair-dressing saloon is a remarkably neat and respectable place, and it is a credit to Greeley. If any gentleman wishes to know how it would seem to be shaved by a lady, he can try the experiment."
>
> "Mrs. LEE is a lady of good taste, and she will be prepared to fit the ladies of Greeley, or the surrounding country, with everything in the line of millinery and dress-making."
>
> "Mrs. KINSON makes a specialty of good butter, and those wishing the article can get it at her store, on Walnut-street. If she should not happen to have a choice article she will say so. She also keeps canned and dried fruits and confectionaries. Let us trade with the woman."
>
> "JOHN GRANT'S card of surveyor and sign writer will attract attention. He seems to understand whatever he undertakes, and to be remarkably ingenious."

All this has an air of cheeriness and prosperity, and, considering that Greeley is barely a year old, affords promise of a substantial future. It is quite probable that a good many gentlemen would "wish to know how it would seem to be shaved by a lady," and would likewise hasten to make acquaintance with the exquisite candies and butter of Mrs. KINSON.

Some of the by-laws of the colony are peculiar, and inquiry may arise hereafter as to their constitutionality. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks is forbidden, and a clause to this effect is inserted in all deeds. All lots must be improved by the 5th of April next, none are sold to persons not regular members of the association, and less is required in the way of payment for lands from a poor man than a rich one, although the method of establishing the relative means of purchasers is not mentioned. The rewards held out for submitting to the privations and inconveniences of a new settlement are, however, picturesquely described, and, to a great extent, may no doubt be depended upon. Independence, if not wealth, in a very few years, is the chief of these; but the healthfulness of the climate, the productiveness of the soil, and the splendor of the scenery are justly described as immediate considerations that may solace the weary laborer while waiting the more substantial rewards of the future.

The New Census of the City.

The United States Marshal will begin the work of re-enumerating the population of this City without delay. It is to be hoped that every facility will be afforded to the deputy marshals by all classes of citizens in order that the new census may be as nearly perfect as possible. The work is to be confined exclusively to an enumeration of the resident population, omitting all other statistical information collected by the first census. The duties of the officers will therefore be much less onerous than they were last Summer, and the work may be completed in a much shorter time. The record is to be as of the 1st of June, 1870. This the law imperatively requires, and indeed any other course would be unjust to other sections of the country. All accessions to the population by births, or by the arrival of strangers since the date named, will therefore not be counted. The authority of the Federal Government to institute the work anew has been denied; but the law of 1830, under which the last four censuses, including the present, have been taken, expressly provides for a re-enumeration of the inhabitants where there are reasonable grounds to suppose that the first enumeration was erroneous. Whether there were such "reasonable grounds" respecting the census taken in this City last Summer, the authorities at Washington are to be the judges. If the result shall prove that they have needlessly incurred an expenditure of $30,000, the public will not forget that the real responsibility rests upon Mayor HALL and the Democratic Press of the City, by whom alone the accuracy of the census lately taken has been challenged.

We have already adverted to the course of Mayor HALL in his treatment of the Federal authorities on this census business; but there are other facts which remain to be told. It will be remembered that in his communication to the Common Council, charging intentional fraud on the Government, the Mayor said that he was in possession of innumerable complaints from citizens that their houses had not been visited by the census-takers. Marshal SHARPE applied to the Mayor for the names of any or all of the persons alluded to, but that functionary failed to furnish a single complaint, with name and number, so that its truth or falsity could be tested. Again, it is well known that a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, after advertising their intention, held a special session to receive the complaints of citizens in regard to the alleged inaccuracies of the census, but not a single complainant appeared.

It was then announced by the Mayor that a census of a portion of the City was being taken by the local authorities, and that the result would soon be known. This was the last statement the public heard upon the subject. But a census of the Tenth Ward really was taken, and the returns made by the local census-takers fell considerably below those made by Marshal SHARPE. This was the reason the result was never published. On the 1st instant, however, the Mayor wrote a letter to Secretary DELANO asking that in the new census about to be taken, a City policeman be permitted to accompany each deputy marshal. In this letter occurs the following sentence:

> "I beg to inclose two memoranda, selected from many in possession of the local Census Committee, in order to exhibit to you the kind of complaints which had previously been made."

A copy of this letter was, at the same time, sent to Marshal SHARPE, but the "memoranda" spoken of were not inclosed. The Marshal obtained them from Washington; and what does the reader suppose they were? One turned out to be anonymous, containing a general complaint about the manner in which the census had been taken in a certain district, but giving neither name, number nor date. It was, of course, impossible to investigate this case. The second stated that two tenement-houses, giving the numbers and streets, had been omitted by the census-takers. On referring to his books, the Marshal found that both had been duly returned, one as containing twelve families and forty-four inmates, and the other as containing sixteen families and sixty inmates. We may add, that in every instance in which a complaint, from whatever source, has come to the knowledge of the Marshal, it has turned out that the complainant and not the census-taker was at fault. In one case, moreover, the Marshal, for his own satisfaction, tested the accuracy of the census of a certain district by employing entirely new men from those who took the first census. The district selected comprised the ten new election districts in the Sixth Ward created by Mayor HALL out of the four previously existing. The boundaries of the ten new districts were precisely the same as the old four. The result was the same as that of the census of the Tenth Ward, taken by the local authorities: the population proved to be less than that returned in the first instance.

The New-Jersey Senatorship.

The contest in New-Jersey for the election of the United States Senator, as successor to Mr. A. G. CATTELL, for six years from next March is receiving more than ordinary attention, not only from the papers of that State, but also of New-York, Philadelphia, and other parts of the Union. The withdrawal of Mr. CATTELL practically narrows the contest to three gentlemen, Messrs. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, CORTLANDT PARKER, and CORNELIUS WALSH. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, Ex-Gov. WM. A. NEWELL, Senator JARRARD, of Middlesex, and other gentlemen have been named, but the chief struggle will be between the three gentlemen first named. Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN and PARKER are graduates of Rutgers College at New-Brunswick, and were classmates with Judge BRADLEY, of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is well known throughout the State and the country generally. For several years he was Attorney-General of the State, and subsequently was elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator WM. WRIGHT. His term expired in 1869, and Mr. STOCKTON (Democrat) was elected as his successor.

Mr. PARKER has never held any public office, except that of Alderman in Newark, and Presentor for Essex County for ten years. He declined a nomination for a Judgeship of the State Court, tendered him by Ex-Gov. WARD, and has continued to practice the legal profession, in which he has attained a brilliant reputation. Both Mr. PARKER and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN have frequently been engaged in cases in the New-York Courts, and the latter gentleman appeared for the State of New-Jersey and the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, in the argument last Spring before the Court of Appeals at Albany, in reference to the boundary line between New-York and New-Jersey.

Both gentlemen are members of distinguished families—Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN being a nephew of Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of "Clay and Frelinghuysen" reputation, and Mr. PARKER a son of the late JAMES PARKER, of Perth Amboy, and grandson of JOHN PARKER. His father was a member of Congress in 1836, and his grandfather a member of the Provincial Congress. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN recently declined the Mission to England, and has since been in private life.

Mr. WALSH is less known outside of the State than either of his competitors. During the late war he was President of the Sanitary Commission, and has given largely of his means to various benevolent and religious enterprises. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, in which denomination he has numerous friends. For many years he has been a prominent manufacturer in Newark, and about a year since became a resident of Bergen County. Mr. WALSH during the late campaign aided largely by his personal efforts and generous liberality to secure the success of the Republican Party in New-Jersey, and should he fail to be made Senator will doubtless be a formidable candidate for Governor next Fall. In 1868 his name was presented for that position, but was withdrawn in favor of Mr. BLAIR.

Mr. GREGORY is well known in Jersey City, where he has been Mayor, and has also been a member of Congress. Mr. NEWELL'S career is familiar to the people of the State, he having been Governor in 1862, and a member of Congress in 1865. The New-Jersey Legislature meets on Jan. 10, and the election of Senator will probably be made early in the session.

MINOR TOPICS.

It ought not to be necessary to plead very warmly for the orphan children of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in fighting for the Union during the rebellion. But gratitude toward the soldier is often a short-lived sentiment: when the excitement of war is over, he and those who were dependent upon him are too apt to be forgotten. Some ladies have interested themselves lately in getting up a fancy fair, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, (where the French Fair was lately held,) in behalf of many poor fatherless children. We are sorry to say that their exertions have thus far been attended with only very limited success. After many days' attendance, they have received only about $1,200. Surely it can only be necessary to bring this fact to the notice of the public in order that an enterprise for the benefit of so irreproachable a charity may be made successful. Let the ladies who devote their days to shopping this week call at the Fair, and spend a few dollars there for the benefit of those who are left friendless in the world. This is the time of year when everybody likes to make the children happy, and it would ill become us to forget the children of those who died for their country. We earnestly beg our readers to give all the assistance in their power to a cause which comes so strongly recommended to us.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is to deliver a lecture to-night on a question of international law. We could have suggested to him a much better subject, considering that his audience will consist chiefly of young men. He should have lectured upon Judicial Corruption in New-York City, and the part which eminent lawyers sometimes play in increasing that corruption, and incidentally degrading their own profession. Here are a few questions which Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD could have discussed before the Young Men's Christian Association: 1. Is an eminent lawyer studying his own honor, or the honor of the Bar, when he goes before Judges whom he knows to be corrupt to plead for men whom he knows to be swindlers? 2. Does it tend to the elevation of the legal profession to see a "law reformer" willing to take the very worst kind of business that could possibly be offered to him for the sake of making a fortune rapidly? 3. Is the Bar Association doing its duty in overlooking a gross breach of professional etiquette because it happens to be committed by an *eminent* lawyer? If Mr. FIELD shirked these subjects, what does Brother SHEARMAN say to giving a short lecture upon them? Who so fit to address "young Christians" on questions of ethics as a shining light of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church?

The next number of the *Transcript* (TWEED & SWEENY'S paper) will be a double extra Christmas number, consisting of one thousand pages, all advertisements, and charged for at double rates to the public. Mr. TWEED, Mr. SWEENY and Mr. CONNOLLY wish to make a few Christmas presents, and of course the public purse is the one they prefer to draw upon for the expenses. They will afterward get Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR and Mr. MOSES TAYLOR to certify to the correctness of their little bill. No one could doubt the good faith of a millionaire—especially of a millionaire who has never done anything for his fellow-citizens but help to impose upon them the infamous yoke of Tammany, and who has acted in a way to bring down upon his head the costly approbation of the *World*.

It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of the dismal and stupid controversy between the actors at Boston. The first great mistake made by these gentlemen was to quarrel at all; the next, and the more unpardonable one, was to come before the public and recite all their childish grievances. It never seems to have occurred to them that they are of no more importance to the public than two lawyers, or two hair-dressers, or two shoe-makers. What right have they to suppose that the world, ever busy with its own affairs, cares one jot about their miserable wrangles? Journalists and actors, the most irritable of men, have too often rendered their callings ridiculous in the sight of other people by dragging their personal differences (and they are always having personal differences) before the community at large. It will be better for them and their "professions" when they once get the truth thoroughly into their heads that individually they are of no more importance than honest mechanics of any trade which may be mentioned—only mechanics, as a rule, have more common sense than to fight out their quarrels under the noses of a contemptuous and disgusted public.

The difference between France and Prussia in the matter of news-reporting has been not inaptly stated to be this: the French officials exaggerate,—those of Prussia suppress. One side over-colors; the other withholds coloring that is requisite to reality. Thus, while not prepared to credit the stories of French successes which come every other day, or, if crediting them, not to attach to them more than trivial importance, we are equally disinclined to attribute the delay in the bombardment of Paris to the magnanimity or the mercy of the besieging commanders. These qualities have appeared so rarely in the track of the victorious armies, in the strategy of their Generals, or the policy of their leading statesman, that we cannot look for them outside of Paris. When the Prussians are ready for the bombardment, it is probable they *will* begin it. Meanwhile they are getting ready.

There is nothing essentially improbable in the rumors attributing to King WILLIAM a design to promote the schemes of the Papacy for regaining temporal sovereignty. The only Powers which can be said to have tendered the Pope any consolation in his troubles are Protestant England and Protestant Prussia. The former is understood to have offered him an asylum. The latter, it is believed, goes further. Probably all religions are the same to BISMARCK; he upholds whatever he can use, and the Papacy may possibly be of some service to him. The time has not arrived, however, when the Prussian King can afford, by an open espousal of the Pope's pretensions, to bring Italy into the field as an ally of France. Paris may fall; even France may seem conquered; but the French people are not exterminated, and while they live Prussia may well be unwilling to precipitate other conflicts. The drift of things is toward further and yet more serious complications,—not toward peace.

Mr. MACGREGOR, the Superintendent of the Building Department, called his inspectors together on Saturday, and warned them that henceforth they would be more sharply looked after in the exercise of their duties. It is all very well to talk like this, but it will be some time before the public have any more confidence in Mr. MACGREGOR. During the past year four buildings have come tumbling to the ground, and there are many others in the City which are notoriously unsafe. This Department is about as rotten as every other in the City—as rotten, say, as the Police Department, under a sycophant of the Ring. Is there a night that passes without half a dozen burglaries? The Police know that "political influence" is now all they need, and the discipline of the force is gone. When Superintendent KELSO earned the praises of the *World*, he forfeited the confidence of the general community.

A poultice pavement was laid in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street about a year ago by the City authorities, and each lot assessed $240. The owners did not pay the assessment, however, and they were wise. Today the street is in a shocking condition; the dust lies upon the ground an inch thick, and almost suffocates the inhabitants of the locality when the wind blows. There are also such deep ruts that it is hardly safe to drive through the street faster than at walking pace. Mr. TWEED has recently erected, near Fourth-avenue, four brown-stone houses out of his scanty income, and it is poetical justice that the pavement should be in worse condition in front of these than anywhere else in the street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of BEETHOVEN was celebrated by a concert given by the Liederkranz Society, at their hall, last evening. The place was crowded, and the large audience affirmed by an attention and an appreciation of the most exceptional kind, the admiration and respect for the colossal compositions of the dead, which attracted it to the performance. The programme consisted wholly of works of BEETHOVEN. It was very pleasantly interpreted, and with a conscientiousness especially which could not have too much praise. The instrumental music, including the Fifth Symphony, and the "Fidelio" overture No. 3, was rendered with faultless precision and nicety of shade, though there is habitually, and there was particularly last night, a smaller reliance to be placed upon the brass of the "dilettanten-orchester," than upon the string portion of that body. Miss MARIE KREBS contributed to the entertainment a recitation of the *sonata appassionata*, in which she displayed her familiar qualities as a mistress of the instrument, and an intelligence and taste which did good though not thoroughly satisfying service for a sensibility and expressiveness not always at her command. The vocal numbers of the bill were the "Lied aus der Ferne," neatly sung by Fraulein DINGEON, the chorus "Die Himmel Ruehmen," by the chorus of the Society, whose execution, full of spirit and knowledge of contrast might have been bettered by gradations in the *crescendos* and *diminuendos*, the quartet No. 1, from "Fidelio," and the "Prisoners' Chorus," and finales of the first and second acts of the same opera. We must not omit to mention that the hall was appropriately decorated with flags, prize banners, flowers, and pictures, the latter, we believe, from the brush of Herr HANS BREITKOPF.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS.

The promised concert by the pupils of the New-York Conservatory of Music, will be given at Steinway Hall this evening....Mme. DE BARRY, a pupil of THALBERG, is to give a concert at Chickerings' Rooms to-night....Miss TERRY, a young mezzo-soprano of promise, gives a concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday....The second operatic entertainment by Signor RONCONI and his pupils, at the Union League Theatre, occurs on Wednesday evening, when "Crispino e la Comare" will be sung....A musical soirée, by the "Mortimer Piano Society and Glee Club," will be given at Association Hall to-morrow...."Blind Tom" gives a concert at the Cooper Institute this evening.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The annual performance of "The Messiah," by this Society, will take place at Steinway Hall on the 26th instant. Miss BRAINERD, Mrs. BARRY, (of Boston,) Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. JOSEPH JEWETT have been engaged to fill the principal parts. The conductor of the Harmonic Society having unexpectedly terminated his connection with that body, the Committee applied to the Executive Committee of the Church Music Association for the services of their conductor, Dr. JAMES PECH, and for the assistance of any of the members of the Society who might be familiar with the work to be performed, and who might feel disposed to assist an old organization in perpetuating, in the midst of many unfortunate circumstances, the annual performance—one has been given yearly for the last twenty years—of "The Messiah." It is understood that Dr. JAMES PECH has very generously consented to conduct on the evening named.

"THE EUTERPE."

The second concert of "The Euterpe" in this City is announced for Thursday, at Steinway Hall. The artists are to be Messrs. Wenzel Kopta, S. P. Warren, Von Inten, Werner, Weinlich, Remmertz, and Loebner. The programme, to use a trite expression, speaks for itself, and we therefore append it. It runs thus:

Allegro Maestoso e vivace, fourth organ.	Mendelssohn
Motet a capella, chorus and soli	Hauptmann
Trio (Op. 4)	Goldmark
Selection from the unfinished Oratorio, "Christus."	Mendelssohn
Concertsatz for organ, in C minor	Thiele
Motet a capella, (Op. 23,)	Mendelssohn
Sarabande and Gavotte (new)	Vieuxtemps
Prelude and Fugue, E minor, piano-forte.	Mendelssohn
Ps. 114 Motet a capella	E. F. Richter

Theatrical.

REPRESENTATION FOR THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The performance in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society of this City took place at the Grand Opera-house on Saturday evening. The theatre was comfortably filled, and the pecuniary results were even larger, we understand, than the cheery appearance of affairs allowed one to suppose. The entertainment consisted of "Les Brigands," of a brief farce entitled "Les Conférences chez Beaubichon," of a violin solo by Mr. PATTI, and of the grand air from the third act of "Fra Diavolo." The exceedingly amusing personations of M. HITTEMANNS in the farce elicited the heartiest laughter heard during the representation, and gave fresh proof of the worth of a comedian whose portrayal of the cashier in "Les Brigands" has already been noted here for its comic eccentricity. Mr. PATTI executed a series of variations on themes from BELLINI, and on the well-known motive from "The Carnival of Venice," with precision and brilliancy; he has, however, slight breadth of style, and a tendency to an excessive use of the vibrato, which impairs the effectiveness of that valuable element of a varied method.

UNITED ITALY.

The Late Elections—The New King of Spain—The Mont Cenis Tunnel—Rome—Disorderly Doings—Public Opinion of Garibaldi's Move.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

The results of the general election held Sunday week are coming in, and leaders of parties are beginning to get an idea of the character of the next Chamber. Owing to the bad weather and other causes, the vote has been smaller than usual, and some Deputies have been elected by not more than thirty or forty votes. In Florence, with one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants, the number of votes cast was not far from two thousand, or a little more than one per cent. of the population. This city has sent back Baron RICASOLI and Signor PERUZZI, who declined a re-election, but whose constituents would not let them go. They have been long in public affairs, and few have rendered more honest and able service. The day is not yet officially named for the opening of Parliament, but it cannot be long delayed. For the first time in three years the King will appear in person and read a speech.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

The election by the Cortes of the Prince AMADEO as King of Spain gives much satisfaction to the friends of the reigning family in Italy. It is accepted as a guarantee of a stable Government in the Spanish Kingdom, and as an assurance that the policy and tendencies there, so far as regards ecclesiastical and political reform, will be in harmony with those of this country. Congratulations are coming in from all parts, and the King-elect is for the moment the leading hero. A committee of Spanish grandees is expected here before long, to present in form the vote of the nation, and considerable éclat will be given to the occasion. If the new Government of Spain realizes all that is hoped, an old embarrassment will be got rid of, and Italy will find additional support in her great work of reforming the Papacy.

THE MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL.

The Italian Minister of Public Works, in a speech made a few days ago, announced that in six weeks from now, or at the end of the year, the tunnel under Mount Cenis will be opened through its entire length. In July, of the coming year, the ceremonies of its introduction to public use will take place, and after that this great highway will be added to the other conveniences of European movement. In the general preoccupation with war, this important fact in the story of peaceful improvement has been nearly lost sight of; but the day of the passage of the first train through the tunnel, will be an occasion of general festa. Italy is making larger calculations than any other country upon benefits to be derived; but the advantage will be general, and all will have reason to rejoice.

ROME.

At Rome, as well as at Florence, the condition of feeling seems to be one of increasing uncertainty. The Ministers are divided in opinion, and between the Sovereign and his counselors there is a difference of judgment as to the proper moment for taking formal possession of Rome. The King's visit is once more indefinitely put off, after two dates before distinctly named; but it is believed that the Romans will not have to wait beyond the end of the year. It is understood that the two leading members of the Cabinet are in favor of an early visit, and have urged it; but VICTOR EMMANUEL resists resolutely—not from dread, but from delicacy. The newspapers report him as having said, referring to the desire to avoid to the last doing anything to offend the Holy Father, "If I am the first King of Italy, it is my wish also to be the first gentleman." While many extraordinary things are done, nice distinctions are still made. The breaking open the doors of the Quirinal Palace, and the taking formal possession in the name of the Sovereign and the State, still continues to be one of the topics most discussed. Many workmen are busy making changes in the buildings, and getting them ready for the residence of the King. The ministerial journal today gives notice once more that the visit will be made not later than the 1st of January. This question has nearly brought on a Cabinet crisis. The hereditary Prince, it is understood, will take up his residence at Rome, after the father has once opened the way. The Romans are beginning to assert, in a pretty positive manner, their right to a voice and to criticise the management of affairs. A few days back some of the leaders of political society there—those who took a conspicuous part in the recent change—printed a manifesto, in which were strung together some pretty lively terms of condemnation of the course of the Ministers. The threat is held out that the Roman delegation will join the Opposition in Parliament to bring on the fall of the Ministry as soon as there is opportunity for a test vote. The error charged against the Cabinet is, that it has not kept its promise to come at once with the bag and baggage of the Government to Rome. A more serious allegation is also made, which is, that of a tendency to reaction, or to yield to the Clerical Party, with the hope of yet conciliating its support. This, at least, with truth can be said, that the Government fully appreciated the magnitude of the risks springing out of the hostility of the Roman Court, and the great influence which the followers of the Hierarchy have the power to exert. The Romans do not respect the present caution and almost timidity of the directors of affairs, but hold the Government to its pledged word, and wish for the removal of the public offices, the visit of the King, the abolition of the monastic establishments and a general application of Italian law.

DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS.

As for public order at Rome, the accounts that reach us do not present matters in a favorable light. Street robberies are frequent, and even in the broad light of day, with no interference on the part of those who happen to be near. Through the free gates by which so much good has entered, many bad men have found their way, and if the new Municipal Government wishes to gain credit, it must destroy the terrors of the Roman knife, and show that there can be no liberty for the roving savages of the road.

PUBLIC OPINION AND GARIBALDI'S MOVE.

GARIBALDI'S expedition in France is criticised here with considerable severity, with the opinion expressed that in any case it will lead to little, so far, at least, as helping to establish the Republic. The ardent General is reminded that he is helping to restore the fortunes of a nation which has trod on Italy, and which would be ambitious to dominate again as soon as it once more became conscious of power. There is work enough for GARIBALDI to do in Italy, in leading a crusade against ignorance and the infidel crew who believe that only with ignorance can either Church or State be governed.

ANGELICO.

POLITICAL.

GEORGIA.

The Coming Election—Candidates for Congress.

The election by which the State of Georgia will attempt once more to complete its reconstruction and insure its representation in Congress, commences to-morrow and continues three days. Seven members of Congress are to be chosen to serve during the remainder of the present term, and also seven members of the next Congress. There are also to be elected at the same time an entire new House of Representatives and one-half the members of the Senate. Twenty-two members of the latter body hold over; of these, fourteen are Republicans and eight Democrats. In some of the counties independent Democratic candidates for the House are in the field, but the State Central Committee have published an address urging all such to withdraw in favor of the regular nominees. The candidates of both parties for Congress are as follows:

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Richard W. White.	W. W. Payne.
2.	Rich. H. Whiteley.	Nelson Tift.
3.	Marion Bethune.	W. F. Wright.
4.	Jefferson F. Long.	W. J. Lawton.
5.	Thomas P. Beard.	S. H. Corker.
6.	John A. Wimpy.	W. P. Price. Weir Boyd, ind.
7.	George P. Burnett.	P. M. B. Young.
	FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.	
1.	Virgil Hillyer.	A. T. McIntyre.
2.	Rich. H. Whiteley.	Nelson Tift.
3.	John S. Bigby.	W. F. Wright.
4.	Thomas. J. Speer.	W. J. Lawton.
5.	Isham S. Fannin.	D. M. Dubose.
6.	John A. Wimpy.	W. P. Price. Weir Boyd, Ind.
7.	George P. Burnett.	P. M. B. Young.

Hon. JOHN H. CALDWELL, who was an independent candidate in the Third District, has withdrawn in favor of the regular Republican candidate.

In 1868, the Republican candidate for Governor had 7,047 majority, the vote standing: RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Republican, 83,146; JOHN B. GORDON, Democrat, 76,099. SEYMOUR'S majority for President was 45,688. The State voted for Congressman in 1868, and the result was as follows:

Dis.	Republicans.		Democrat.	
1.	J. W. Clift	11,980	H. S. Fitch	8,141
2.	R. H. Whiteley	11,696	N. Tift	13,645
3.	W. P. Edwards	12,806	P. W. Alexander	11,581
4.	S. F. Gove	11,078	A. O. Lochrane	10,917
5.	C. H. Prince	17,742	No nomination	
6.	J. A. Wimpy	7,927	J. H. Christy	8,340
7.	J. Atkins	8,054	P. M. B. Young	11,154

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. GASTON'S plurality for Mayor of Boston is shown by the official returns to be exactly 3,000.

Hon. OLIVER WYATT, of Dover, is a new candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire. The *Enquirer*, of that city, supports him.

Ex-Gov. OGLESBY is said to have eighty-four votes pledged to him for Senator from Illinois. A new candidate for the position has appeared in Judge GILLESPIE.

Taking the speech of MCCREERY and the election of VANCE as indications of Southern feeling, the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* fears that immediate general amnesty is not advisable.

The income tax is approved by the Lansing (Mich.) *Republican*, but it would increase the exemption to $2,500 and reduce the rate to two per cent.

On the 14th of December, 1870, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* informed its readers that the late civil war was "forced upon an unwilling South" by "a Northern and Western mob."

The reapportionment of representation is a duty which Congress, in the view of the Chicago *Tribune*, must attend to as promptly as the completion of the census renders it practicable.

The acquisition of San Domingo is favored by the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald*, that fertile island being in its opinion a paradise, compared with Alaska, "where the prowling wolves howl the notes of starvation."

The Galveston (Texas) *News* is of the opinion that the people of the South fully understand the political issues of the day, and, in fact, are "more familiar with the underlying facts" than are the people of the North.

The impeachment of Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, is welcomed by the Raleigh *Standard*, because it will give him an opportunity to justify his official acts before the world, whatever may be its results before a partisan Legislature.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* contends that the American people are not prepared for war with any nation of respectable power, because of our want of unity, our want of patriotic honesty, our want of military spirit, and our want of military talent.

Senator SAULSBURY'S resolution of inquiry why troops were sent into Delaware at the recent election, is thought to be a little gratuitous by the Wilmington *Commercial*, inasmuch as there were no troops either sent, brought, or asked for, at that election.

The special election for State Senator in the First District of Pennsylvania takes place to-morrow. It is of importance, as it will decide which party shall obtain a majority and thus secure the Speakership, &c., of the Senate, which is now a tie.

Attorney-General AKERMAN is credited with saying to President GRANT, before starting for Georgia, that his health, as well as his personal inclination, induced him to leave Washington for the purpose of getting at least "twenty miles from a telegraph office."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* opposes the election of chaplains in legislative bodies, saying those who most need praying for never appear until the chaplain has left; and the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* inquires if it isn't of any use to pray for a man unless he is present to hear you.

The policy of exempting from taxation for a limited time those who establish new branches of industry in Virginia is urged by the Richmond *State Journal*, that paper believing that agriculture has had its day, and that the Old Dominion must become a great manufacturing and commercial State.

The Washington *Chronicle* urges that amnesty should not be granted until it is proved to be deserved by those who are most anxious for it. It thinks the first duty of the Republicans is to the loyal men in the South, and that these cannot be helped by enfranchising those who have persecuted and would ostracize them.

JOHN P. PHELPS, A. J. P. GARESCHE and SAMUEL T. GLOVER are the prominent Democratic candidates for the Senate in Missouri. The Republicans are now quiet, but DAVID WAGNER, who has just been re-elected Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court without opposition, will be urged upon them as a very strong candidate.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* is willing the rebels should have amnesty, but not restoration to political power. It says: "There should be something in our historical record to show that the Government was not wholly indifferent to the crime of treason; and the least that can now be done is to leave those guilty of this crime where the Thirteenth Amendment has placed them, with very little use of the specified power of Congress over the matter."

Hon. WM. C. BENTLEY, Democrat, says he will not contest the election of Hon. J. L. TUCKER, as Assemblyman from the Second District of Otsego County, as he has no desire to represent the district in the Assembly, or in any other body, unless elected by a clear majority of the electors thereof. It has been reported that he would contest on the ground that some of the ballots for Mr. TUCKER were defective.

The nomination of Gen. PLEASONTON for Commissioner of Internal Revenue is received by many Republican journals with much favor. The Rochester *Democrat*, for instance, says that he has the experience and personal qualities necessary to success, and that, under his administration, the revenues will be faithfully collected, the burdens of taxation equitably adjusted, and material interests of the people wisely promoted.

The speech of Senator SCHURZ is variously commented upon by the Press. By it the Newark *Advertiser* is prompted to say that the Republicans should relieve the ex-rebels from all political disabilities that they may not be anticipated by the Democrats in that work of conciliation and expediency. And, alluding to that "ideal party of the future," the Revenue Reformers, the *Advertiser* says the real "quarrel" between the East and the West is the cost of transportation, and that there is no redress for this in revenue reform, simply because there is nothing to be redressed; "this ideal party of the future," it says, "belongs in that fabled land of plenty where the suckling pigs run around ready roasted, with a knife and fork in their backs and a lemon in their mouths, squealing for some one to eat them."

The appointment of Senator DRAKE as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims is regarded as an excellent selection by the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald*. It says: "Mr. DRAKE has been a strong, and often a bitter political partisan; but we believe he will be the right man in the right place on the Bench. He is honest, though of very strong convictions, and no unjust claim will pass his scrutiny. He takes to the Bench thirty years' experience as a lawyer, and a mind well adapted to the investigation of legal questions. A more industrious, persevering and thoroughly correct member of the profession does not exist."

Gen. TERRY'S letter of special instructions to the post commanders in Georgia contains the following: "On the days of the election you will post your troops at such distance from the polls as will enable you to act with reasonable promptitude in case you are called upon; but you will not place them at or in view of the polls, nor will you permit your men, individually, to go to, or approach the polling-place. If called upon to assist in preserving the peace, you will use no force except when it is specially directed by a proper civil officer—Commissioners of Elections, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, &c., &c.—or in the last extremity for self-preservation. In no case should it be used until all other means of preserving the peace shall have been exhausted—until persuasion shall have failed. At all times the utmost patience and forbearance must be exhibited."

Georgia papers publish a long letter from Attorney-General AKERMAN, on the political situation, addressed to the Republican State Committee, from which we quote one vigorous paragraph: "The Democratic Party of Georgia is a morose, resentful, and fault-finding organization. Its spites are dignified with the name of principles; it dubs with the name of honor its mortifications at the result of its foolish undertakings; it grumbles at many things which it pronounces wrong without offering to establish in their stead anything better in the present or more promising for the future. It looks upon the growth of the nation without any pride; it looks upon a firm, prudent, and just administration of affairs with no satisfaction; it looks upon the national flag without affection; it is offended at the presence of the nation's soldiers, whose business it is to repress the foreign enemy and aid in enforcing the law against domestic criminals; it babbles for amnesty, although its perverse and ungrateful abuse of the amnesty already bestowed creates the only obstacle to making amnesty complete and universal."

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Breese.

Rear-Admiral SAMUEL L. BREESE, who died at his home in the district of Philadelphia known as Mount Airy, early Saturday morning, was one of the oldest of our naval officers. He was born in this State in 1794, and received his first appointment in 1810. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant on the 27th of April, 1816, and became Commander in December, 1838. In 1836 he was assigned to duty in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and in 1840 at the Baltimore Rendezvous. He received a Captain's commission in September, 1841, and in 1845 commanded the frigate *Cumberland*. During the Mexican war he did good service as a Captain in the Pacific Squadron, taking part in the attack and capture of Tushar, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz. After the close of the war, in 1848, he was assigned to special duty on the lakes, and from 1853 to 1855 was commandant of the Navy-yard at Norfolk. He made his last cruise as commander of the European Squadron from 1856 to 1858. For two years prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, he was commandant of the New-York Navy-yard, and during the first part of the war was actively employed in fitting out vessels for service. He received the commission of Rear-Admiral on the 16th of May, 1862, and was assigned to duty as an inspector of light-houses. In 1865 he was on special duty at New-York, and in 1869 was made Port-Admiral at Philadelphia. The late order of the Navy Department, allowing a Port-Admiral only at New-York, placed him on the retired list, after active and efficient service in the navy for upward of sixty years.

Rev. Charles S. Stewart, United States Navy.

Rev. CHARLES S. STEWART, the Senior Chaplain in the United States Navy, died at Cooperstown, on Thursday last, at the age of seventy-five. He was a native of Flemington, N. J., and received his education at Princeton College. After his graduation, in 1815, he studied law and theology, and subsequently went to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary, returning in 1825. He published a journal of his residence there in 1828, which passed through six editions in America, and was republished in England. He received the appointment of Chaplain in the Navy in Nov. 1828, and made his first cruise to Brazil, Peru, and other South American countries, on board the *Vincennes* in 1829-30. He published an account of the cruse, which was received with great favor, and went through several editions both in this country and Great Britain. He also wrote a book on English and Irish society, which was published in 1834. He became editor of the *Naval Magazine* in 1836, and subsequently acted as Chaplain of several Navy-yards. His last cruise expired in 1862, after which he retired from the service.

Christmas at the Cathedral.

The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday morning, were of the usual impressive character. The celebrant of the high mass was Rev. Dr. MCSWEENEY. The preacher was Rev. Father KARNEY, who chose for his text the Gospel of the day—St. Luke, third chapter, verses 1-6. His sermon had especial reference to the manner in which Catholics should prepare themselves to celebrate the anniversary of the Incarnation, or Christmas; the first duties being to excite themselves to sincere contrition for sin, and then, by the aid of the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist, to enter into the spirit of this great festival of the Nativity with clean hearts, and thus be able to join in the song of the angelic host—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men and good will."

The reverend preacher announced that on Christmas Day the solemn high mass of the morning will begin at 5 o'clock, the doors of the Cathedral to be opened at 4½. Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will preach the Nativity sermon, and at the close of the mass will give the Papal benediction. Great preparations are being made at the Cathedral to render this morning service in the most impressive manner. Prof. GUSTAVE SCHMITZ, the organist, will be assisted by an orchestra and a large chorus. HAYDN'S celebrated Mass No. 3 has been selected for the occasion, and its rendition will be a rich musical treat. The collection to be taken up at all the masses and at vespers on Sunday, will, in the Cathedral, as in all the churches of the archdiocese, on that day, be devoted to the support of the Catholic orphan asylums.

Homicide at Williamsburg.

JOHN BETZGER, a painter, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence, at No. 108 Bushwick-avenue, Williamsburg, from the effects of an assault committed on him on Saturday. On Saturday afternoon, BETZGER was directed by Mrs. FRIES to visit a house belonging to her, in Bushwick-avenue, near Varet-street, to inspect some painting done by MATHIAS KELLER. BETZGER, being intoxicated when he was inspecting the work, used language toward Mr. KELLER and his workmen of so insulting a character that they ordered him to leave the house. He subsequently seized a putty-knife and flourished it in a threatening manner over Mr. KELLER'S head, when the latter struck him upon the head with a piece of wall-strip and felled him to the floor, in an insensible condition. BETZGER was dragged to the street by KELLER and two of his men, JULIUS WAGNER and ANDREW STAKE. Coroner WHITEHILL caused the arrest of KELLER, WAGNER and STAKE, and they were locked up at the Stagg-street Station-house, to await the result of an inquest that is to be held this evening. BETZGER leaves a widow and two young children.

African Colonization—Addresses by Drs. Hoketel, Potter, Schaff, and Others.

A meeting in behalf of African Colonization was held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church last evening. Rev. Dr. HOKETEL, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, was introduced, and gave a history of the foundation of the mission to Liberia, in which movement I. E. MILLS and Dr. BURGESS were the pioneers. Since 1820 the Society has frequently sent out Christian emigrants, the last lot, numbering 200, having left Norfolk Nov. 5. Hundreds are now anxiously waiting to go, among them many ladies. If means are provided, a number will be sent next Spring. New-York has given during three and a half years, $28,000. A Government has been established in Africa at a cost of only $2,250,000.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. POTTER, who argued in favor of the transportation of Africans to their own country, on the ground that they brought them here against their will, and that there were numbers of them eager to return to their native land. This was the view taken by the American Colonization Society in its earlier years, and they bought men from servitude and sent them to freedom in Africa, thus essaying to remove from our soil the cancer of Slavery. Since the black man's emancipation by the war there still remains a duty to perform toward him—to restore him to the soil whence he was taken years before, because, despite all that may be said to the contrary, this is a foreign and uncongenial clime to him. Moreover, the Liberian colony—that little fringe of light along the borders of that darkness and degradation which pervades the continent—is the advance guard of Christianity, and should be fostered and fed by Christian colonization. Again, the complete civilization of the globe must be effected by transplantation. The great Master of the universe will pour the nations from vessel to vessel, but he has divided them into large distinctive families, and it is not for man to attempt to disintegrate them.

Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF followed, and stated that the solution of the problem of Slavery was apparent to us today. God permitted this affliction to the African race that, by the conversion of some who should return home as missionaries, the salvation of the inhabitants of the whole continent might be attained. In conclusion, he read a portion of the Liberian President's inaugural speech, indicative of high Christian culture.

Dr. PRIME and others spoke in favor of the colonization movement.

Crimes and Casualties—Robbed in a Disreputable House—Deaths from Accident.

JOHN CLARK, a musical instrument maker, residing in Amity-street, was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Court, to answer a charge of threatening to shoot Mr. FRANCIS GOODALL, of No. 304 West Twenty-fourth-street. The complainant was accosted on Saturday night by the prisoner, as he stood in front of the Grand Opera-house in Eighth-avenue, when there ensued some high words relative to a former misunderstanding. CLARK became so excited that he finally drew a pistol and threatened to blow his opponent's brains out. CLARK was arrested by Officer BECK, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and was fully committed for trial.

ISABELLA FINLEY, a disreputable woman, was arrested, yesterday, for larceny, by Officer WHESAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The prisoner and MARY WIERS met EDWARD J. IRVING, of No. 35 East Thirty-seventh-street, on Saturday night, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, and as he was intoxicated they induced him to accompany them to a house in Twenty-seventh-street, where they robbed him of $300 and a diamond breastpin valued at $150. ISABELLA was fully committed by Justice SHANDLEY for trial.

LOUIS MEYERS was stabbed in the shoulder during a fight at a boarding-house, at No. 378 Seventh-avenue, yesterday.

ALONZO AINSWORTH, an alleged accomplice in the swindling operation by which PHINEAS M. ADAMS, a merchant of Bath, N. Y., was deprived of $1,475, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs. AINSWORTH denied all knowledge of the transaction. He was held, however, for trial, in default of bail.

MARY A. BRADSHAW was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, for the theft of a small sum of money from the pocket of Mrs. ELLEN CURTIN, of No. 26 York-street, Jersey City, while she was in Washington Market. The accused was held for trial.

WM. H. HARRINGTON died at No. 414 West Thirty-fourth-street from injuries sustained on Friday by his being thrown from a truck in Thirty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue. As he fell one of the wheels passed over his body, causing fatal injuries.

JAMES REUSKY, aged thirty-two months, died yesterday morning, at No. 103 Cannon-street, of burns sustained on Saturday by his clothes taking fire from matches with which he was playing in the hallway. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

Early yesterday morning, JOHN BROWN, a fireman, saw two men coming out of the cigar store of JOHN W. RICHARDSON, No. 823 Sixth-avenue, with a large bundle of cigar boxes in their possession. BROWN followed them until he saw them go into a house in Forty-eighth-street, near the Sixth-avenue. They were arrested, after which they gave their names as GEORGE COYLE and LAWRENCE MONAGHAN. Cigars of the value of $300 were found in the house where they were arrested. They were committed in default of $1,000 bail each by Justice BIXBY, at the Yorkville Police Court.

A Manufactory Burned at Williamsburg.

The building at No. 99 First-street, Williamsburg, occupied for manufacturing purposes, took fire yesterday morning, causing the following losses: JOHN GIBBS & CO., brass finishers, stock valued at $20,000, seriously damaged. Insured for $5,000 in the Excelsior and Metropolitan Companies.

WILLIAM VOGEL, tin-can manufacturer; loss, $7,000. Insured for $3,000 in the Williamsburg City Company.

CURTIS & TAYLOR, printing-block manufacturers; loss unknown. Insured for $1,200 in the Star Insurance Company of New-York. Mr. VOGE occupied a portion of this floor for the manufacture of skate-irons. His loss is unknown.

The building, owned by ANDREW HARMAN, was insured for $3,000 in the Citizen's Company, of Williamsburg.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The fine series of photographs taken in the Arctic regions by Mr. W. BRADFORD, are on exhibition for a short time longer at the Somerville Gallery in Fifth-avenue. As shown by the aid of the stereoscope and explained by Dr. HAYES, they convey a most vivid impression of the frozen north. The Board of Education have made a special appropriation for their exhibition in the public schools.

On Wednesday next the case of Mr. JOHN B. SKINNER, a teacher in Ward School No. 49, in East Thirty-seventh-street, will probably be passed upon by the Board of Education. It appears, according to the statements of friends, that Mr. SKINNER is the victim of a conspiracy to throw him out of his place, for the purpose of making room for another, and that with this in view, his enemies have preferred certain flimsy charges of inefficiency, &c. The Board has twice reinstated him after his dismissal by the local boards on former occasions, but the action of next Wednesday is uncertain.

The Capital and Labor Colonization Society organized for the purpose of aiding the emigration to the West of unemployed and homeless laboring people of this and other cities, met at Demilt Hall yesterday. About 200 persons signed the roll of membership. Addresses were delivered by Mr. MULHALL, the Chairman, Mr. PAPOSI and others. The incorporators of the Society are Messrs. O. H. Spielman, H. B. Marshall, Paposi, Jos. Delancy and Edward Merrian.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESING, on Saturday, made another remittance of the funds collected in aid of the German relief fund, to the Central Aid Society at Berlin, amounting to 15,000 thalers. The aggregate amount of subscriptions received at the General Consulate during the past week was $12,415 35, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $298,513 23.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening, at their rooms at the Cooper Institute. MINER K. KELLOGG, Esq., the well-known artist, will read a paper on "The Geography of Mount Sinai," which will be illustrated by elaborate maps and drawings.

A Grant Campaign club was organized in the Seventeenth Assembly District on Friday evening last with W. J. O'BRYON, President, and HENRY LESLING and FRANCIS LYNE, Secretaries. W. J. O'BRYON is one of the oldest Republicans in the district.

HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. T. L. CUYLER and Bishop JANES will address a temperance meeting, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, this evening.

A pair of horses and two carriages were destroyed by fire, yesterday, at TERENCE MAGUIRE'S livery-stable, at No. 2,015 Third-avenue. The animals and vehicles were worth $3,000; insured for $400.

Work has been recommenced on the new Court-house, to a limited extent. The blocks of marble already cut and prepared are being hoisted to the tops of the uncompleted walls.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday evening, in Bushwick-avenue, near Morrell-street, MATHIAS KELLER and JOHN BETCHGA got into a quarrel, during which KELLER struck his opponent with a wall-strip (a carpenter's tool) on the temple, knocking him down. Dr. WHITMAN found that the man was fatally injured, and had him conveyed to his home, at No. 108 Morrell-street, where he died yesterday afternoon. KELLER was arrested.

The three-story brick building at No. 99 First-street, occupied by JOHN GILL, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $10,000. Insured for $20,000 in the Excelsior and Metropolitan Companies. Mr. ANDREW HANNON is the owner of the property.

PETER BRADY, OTTO HODGENS, JOHN MAHON, JOHN CAHILL and PATRICK MANGIN were arrested yesterday morning in the saloon of PATRICK MANGIN, on Wyckoff-street, near Washington-avenue, for gambling.

The residence of Surgeon GEO. PECK, at the Navy-yard, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $1,500. Insured for $500.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County, on Saturday, adopted the following tax rate for the various towns in the county: Flushing, $1 64 per $100; Newtown, $4 86; Oyster Bay, $1 55; North Hempstead, $1 45; Hempstead, $2; and Jamaica, $2 06.

Rev. Mr. KELSEY, a Methodist preacher at Rockville Centre, was badly treated on Friday evening last. He had previously had some difficulty with his congregation about the construction of two new churches, one at Rockville and the other at Peasalls, during which he said that under no circumstance would he again preach in it. On Friday evening the congregation extinguished the fires and lights as he was about to enter the church, and his appearance was greeted with cries of "Ride him on a rail," "Tar and feather him," "Throw him out the window." "The old usurper," "The wolf in sheep's clothing." He escaped without receiving any injury.

Sheriff PERKINS, the newly-elected Sheriff of Suffolk County, has appointed E. G. LEWIS, of Northport, Under Sheriff, and THOS. ELDRIDGE, of Sag Harbor, Deputy Sheriff.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning Sergt. E. L. SMITH, of the Newark Police, while making his rounds, was told that a man had just gone up the street, who had been stabbed and was bleeding profusely. The Sergeant subsequently found the wounded man at Dr. GARRIGAN'S drug-store. The man proved to be JOHN SCHOFIELD, of No. 146 Warren-street. He states that as he was coming up Green-street he met a man who used abusive language to him, and the result was an altercation. SCHOFIELD was first struck in the head, just back of the left temple, and received a scalp-wound about two inches long. He was then struck on his right cheek, leaving an ugly wound, and the third blow severed an artery in his left arm. His assailant escaped.

The officers of the Central Railroad announce that the wreck at the Newark Bay draw was entirely cleared away last night, and that the engine and tender were raised from the water. Four machine-shops and foundries are employed on the castings and wrought-iron work for the new span of the draw, and everything is now ready for raising the new truss. The Company has a large number of men, tools and machinery engaged in the work of closing the gap. Since Friday four steam-boats have made regular trips between New-York and Elizabethport, connecting with all regular through trains. The officers of the road say that the repairs will be completed within ten days.

The First Methodist Protestant Church edifice was nearly destroyed by fire during the past Summer, and the Society being poor, its members and their friends have been obliged to exert themselves to their utmost to provide means to rebuild and refurnish it. The work has just been accomplished, and yesterday the dedication services took place. In the morning a sermon was delivered by Rev. S. B. SOUTHERLAND, President of the Conference. Rev. J. J. MURRY preached at the afternoon session.

Rev. Dr. J. F. STEARNS, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, preached a sermon, yesterday morning, on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of his connection with the church.

The plot of land purchased by the Newark Catholics for the site of their proposed magnificent Cathedral, on Broad-street, will not be used for that purpose, according to present indications.

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MARRIED.

BOGART—CRANE.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, at the church corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., by Rev. Dr. John Hall, WM. H. BOGART and MAMIE T., daughter of Isaac A. Crane, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

COPINGER—CROPSEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 46 East 14th-st., by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., HENRY COPINGER, of Ireland, to MARY C. CROPSEY, daughter of J. F. Cropsey, (artist,) of New-York.

☞ Dublin and Cork papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 17, 1870, JOHN ALLEN, aged 79 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. R. D. Conn, No. 550 Washington-av., Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

COLLIN.—Saturday evening, Dec. 17, NORTON FRANK, only son of Norton P. and Abbie G. Collin, aged 6 months and 20 days.

Funeral Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 13 Elm-place, Brooklyn.

FRY.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 17, JOHN FRY, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, east side 2d-av., near 112th-st.

GROESBEECK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 16, at Setauket, L. I., CHARLES E. GROESBEECK, late of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M.

HART.—Suddenly on Thursday, Dec. 15, Miss SARAH HART.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her brother-in-law, William Close, No. 79 Madison-street, on Sunday afternoon, 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, on Monday, by the 9½ A. M. train from 26th-st.

JONES.—On Friday morning, Dec. 16, after a long illness, at his residence, No. 263 5th-av., OLIVER H. JONES, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be deposited in the family vault at Cold Spring, L. I. A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½, returning in the afternoon.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly on Friday evening, Dec. 16, H. SOPHIE, only child of the late Warren and J. L. Newcomb.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the New-York Hotel, Washington-place entrance, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock.

MATHER.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, MAUD CLINTON, only child of S. Talmage and Emily S. Mather, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 63 West 35th-st., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

MAUNDER.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, 1870, JOHN MAUNDER, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother Peter Maunder and brother-in-law, W. M. Thurman, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 4,0 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1 P. M.

MILES.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday morning, Dec. 17, MARTHA M. MILES, widow of William B. Miles, aged 51 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Barclay-st., near Parsons-av., Flushing, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 10½ train from Hunter's Point.

PRYER.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 15, of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN A. PRYER, son of the late Jasper Pryer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Saviour on Monday, the 19th, at 10 o'clock.

SEYMOUR.—At his residence in Troy, N. Y., on Sunday, 18th inst., Mr. HENRY I. SEYMOUR, aged 46 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Since the last weekly review of the market, but little of event has occurred. All the sales made at the Exchange during the past week have been of a legal character, and on such days as business was transacted the attendance of buyers has been limited. No special interest is manifested at this time in reference to the market, and no great activity is likely to be evinced until after the 1st of January. During the latter part of January and in February, the demand for business locations and residences will set in, and with the competition which will ensue more of life and spirit in real estate dealings will result. The prices realized for such property as has been sold during the week, have been, in the main, good. This was particularly the case in Tuesday's transaction, when an old house and a lot on Broome-street, near Broadway, only 25x50, brought over $45,800. The total sales at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 17, amount to $134,397, which is less by about $30,000 than the corresponding figures for the previous week.

In private transactions business continues brisk, and a number of important transfers have from day to day been noted. The totals of the record for the week in reference to New-York property exhibit but little falling off, a good average being maintained. In Brooklyn property the case is different, as the value of property transferred is comparatively small, and the amount made up the result of a number of small sales. For the week ending Friday, Dec. 9, the following figures were given as the result of the six previous days' business: Number of transfers—New-York, 132; value of property, $2,861,270. Number of transfers in Brooklyn, 144; value of property, $391,071. For the week ending Friday, Dec. 16, the transfer-table is as follows:

	No. of transfers. New-York.	Value.	No. of transfers. Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Dec. 10	15	$523,440	15	$52,214
Monday, Dec. 12	15	288,715	25	170,750
Tuesday, Dec. 13	15	351,250	18	58,098
Wednesday, Dec. 14	8	446,000	19	69,560
Thursday, Dec. 15	15	321,150	16	51,850
Friday, Dec. 16	22	296,860	21	156,605
Totals	90	$2,177,415	114	$558,877

Of the transactions recorded during the week, the following are the most noticeable:

Property on the east side of 2d-av., 100 ft. 11 in. n. of 96th-st., sold to John L. Brown, as President of the Street-Cleaning Association; size, 206.10x1,040x thence n. to 98th-st., x75x100.11x375	$276,360
Block of ground, with buildings thereon, bounded as follows: by Avenue D, 11th and 12th sts. and the East River, also Pier No. 4	300,000
Houses and lots s. s. 43d-st., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 50x100	60,000
House and lot n. s. 78th-st., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 25x102	56,250
House and lot e. s. Madison-av., 49 ft. 6 in. n. of 30th-st., lot 23.9x90	51,000

In the list of Brooklyn transactions no large figures occur. In regard to leases of New-York property, the following have been selected from those recorded. They give some slight indication as to the course of rents for the coming year:

Nos. 125 and 127 Grand-st., rented for 2 years, rental per annum	$10,000
No. 55 Chambers-st., rented for 3 years, rental per annum	9,000
No. 212 Mercer-st., rented for 10 years, rental per annum	4,000

For the present week but few sales are advertised, and business bids fair to be extremely quiet. The only auctions thus far noticed are as follows: On Thursday, at the Exchange, V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., B. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, will dispose of two pieces of property, one a valuable high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 244 West Twenty-third-street, situated on the south side of the street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The house is rented until December, 1871, for $3,000, but immediate possession will be given, if desired. The other sale by the same firm on the same day, comprises a large sized brown-stone house and lot, No. 3, on the east side of Sullivan-street, between Houston and Bleecker streets. The house is rented until May next at the rate of $2,400 per annum. Both the above proposed transactions should attract attention.

On Thursday also at the Exchange, E. H. Ludlow & Co., Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, will offer at auction the desirable business premises, located on the north-west corner of Church and Duane streets. The store is a five-story and basement brick building, together with a sub-cellar, and covers the entire lot, 25x100. The present rental is $15,750 per year. The terms of the sale are reasonable, and an opportunity for a good investment is here presented.

In addition to the above sales to which attention is directed, legal sales are announced to take place, today, to-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday. To-morrow the lease of the property on Fifth-avenue, known as the Glenham Hotel, is to be again disposed of, the purchaser at the previous sale having failed to comply with the conditions then imposed. Careful reports of all transactions effected, of whatever nature, will be found, as usual, in this column on the morning succeeding the day of sale.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Bank-st., n. s., lot No. 18, E. Doughty's map, 25x121	$14,500
Bleecker-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 25x125, h. and l., 1-9th part	1,800
Thompson-st., e. s., 90 ft. n. of Amity-st., 19x77.10, h. and l.	5,000
29th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x98.9, hs. and ls.	55,000
38th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9	7,000
43d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5, hs. and ls.	30,000
50th-st., s. s., 293.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 28.1x100.5	25,000
50th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.4, h. and l.	20,000
53d-st., s. s., 96.7 ft. w. of 3d-av., 48.5x100.5	18,750
52d-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100.5	
71st-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l.	21,600
142d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x1 block	2,000
Madison-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 75x95	23,000
2d-av., e. s., 100.10 ft. s. of 61st-st., 25x75	17,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 93d-st., 25.2x102.2	15,000
Plot No. 21, map of Fort George property, Dyckman estate, 311x173x163.6x50x211.11	17,750
Leases Recorded.	
4th and Mercer sts., n. e. cor., 12 years, per year	$3,000
Broadway, Nos. 420 and 422, 5 years, per year	35,000
Canal-st., Nos. 279 and 281, 5 years, per year	
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Chauncey-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x85.7	$4,500
Court-st., w. s., 61 ft. n. of Church-st., 19.6x80, h. and l.	8,000
Chauncey-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 26.4x84.5	5,000
Decatur-st., s. s., 161 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 65x100, ½ share	1,200
Eldert-st., s. w. s., 180 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 40x100	1,000
Eldert-st., n. w. s., 180 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 40x100	1,000
Gold-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of High-st., 25x75, h. and l.	3,325
Green-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	725
Hickory-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 100x100	5,000
Houston-st., e. s., 344 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 40x100	3,000
Hoyt-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 20x78	9,000
Lawrence-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x107.6	3,650
Lawrence-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x107.6, q. c.	250
Marshall-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 45x165	6,300
Monroe-st., w. s., 110 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 50x90	1,800
Sydney-place, w. s., 274.6 ft. n. of State-st., 20.2x100	9,000
Warren-st., s. s., 218.4 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.7x99.10, h. and l.	5,000
Warren-st., s. s., 241.10 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.2x99.10	
Warren-st., s. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 22.4x99.10	
Withers-st. and Union-av., s. e. corner, 100x50, 2 hs. and ls.	15,000
Webster-place, w. s., 192.3 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18.1x98.11	11,000
3d-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90, brown-stone house	20,000
22d-st., 100 ft. n. e. of, and 6th-av., 375 ft. s. e. of, rear, 27.9x25	150
Fulton-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Macdonough-st., 40x80, foreclosure	1,000
Patchen-av. and Bainbridge-st., s. w. corner, x60x—, to Jamaica pike	2,000
Patchen-av., centre line and a line L. Lefferts' farm, 25x249	1,000
Pennsylvania and Bay avs., s. e. corner 8 lots	4,000
Washington-av., e. s. 380.8 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x119.11	7,000
Washington-av., e. s., 345 ft. n. of Gates-av., 21.8x120	7,000
3d-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 22d-st., 160x100, foreclosure	2,700
4th-av. and 38th-st., s. e. corner, 25.2x100	1,200
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Stapleton.	
Part Stapleton Ferry Dock, adjoining W. J. Staples', C. Warnecke's, 57x75	$7,000
Front-st., e. s., and Ferry Dock Landing, Mary A. Maxwell's, 50x57	6,500
Castleton.	
Ann E. Donnelly's, adjoining H. Wandel's, 132x155x63x207x182	$2,500
Edgewater.	
Canal-st., w. s., 158 ft. s. of Wright-st., 50x100	$3,500
Southfield.	
Road from Vanderbilt's Landing to Richmond, adjoining Concord Village, Kate D. Robinson's, 8 acres, ½ share	$1,000
Middletown.	
Osgood-av., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Richmond road, 162x39x158x178	$338
New-Brighton.	
2d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Clinton-av., 200x151x50x200x50	$1,600
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Spruce-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Prospect Park, 60x80	$1,600
New-Jersey Railroad-av., w. s., 181 ft. n. of Bound Creek Bridge, 1 15-100 acres	600
Warren and Hudson sts., n. w. corner, 26x61	1,200
Wright-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Frelinghuysen-av., 24x100	1,450
Woodside.	
Woodside-av., w. s., adjoining J. Bennett's, 112.2x391	$6,500
South Orange.	
J. Dennison to J. Conrow, 882-1,000 acre	$4,700
Jersey City.	
North 5th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100	$2,600
Fairview-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Bergen-av., 100x100	4,310
Greenville.	
Lots Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, Merseles', 177x160	$3,000
Bayonne.	
Maple-av., s. s., 278 ft. w. of Avenue D, 80x158	$1,541
Hoboken.	
Meadow-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of 6th-st., 24x100	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY SUBstantially-built dwelling, hard-wood finish throughout, near Madison-av.; all improvements; to be sold very reasonably; near 52d-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—NEAR BROADWAY, OVERLOOKing the Hudson, 57th-st.; medium size modern brown-stone dwelling for sale reasonably. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

SIX AND A HALF LOTS, WITH 200 feet of bulkhead, on North River, below 34th-st., with buildings, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

CHOICE LOTS ON 5TH-AV., FRONTing Central Park, for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM AND SAW-MILL FOR SALE very low, at Green Village, N. J., two and a half miles from Madison Depot; seventy-five acres; all cultivated; 1,500 peach trees in full bearing; all kinds fruit; farm well watered; good springs; situated high; pleasant views; large house; thirteen rooms; good out-buildings; good land, with plenty water-power; stage passes daily from Morristown and Madison Depots; adjoins village; terms easy; title perfect.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and dealer in real estate, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

A.—MONTCLAIR, (ADJACENT TO ORANGE,) N. J.—Elegant French-roofed residence, built by owner; fifteen rooms, modern conveniences, billiard-rooms, water, laundry, large furnace, complete in every respect; five acres, lawn and garden laid out by late E. A. Bauman, landscape engineer, with spring-water lake, rustic bridges, ample stables, out-buildings; seven minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR complete suites of rooms, in an apartment building, on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—NO. 78 BOWERY, RUNNING through to Elizabeth-st., 200 feet deep; would be built upon for first-class tenants. Apply personally or by letter at 12 o'clock, to WM. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN HOTEL.—Lease for a term of years and furniture for sale. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 244, size 18.9x55x100, lot 100 feet; all modern improvements, sold subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent $3,000,) or possession January, 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-house and Booth's Theatre, and between the Twenty-third-street Ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

Also, at same time and place.

VARICK-PLACE, (SULLIVAN-STREET,)—East side between Bleecker and Houston sts.—The extra-size high-stoop brown-stone and brick dwelling, No. 3, size 25x75, lot 100 feet. Sold subject to lease of $2,400 per annum, expiring May, 1871; tiled hall, modern improvements, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BRINKMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Brinkman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. HORTON, EDWARD C. HOPPING, SAMUEL H. HARDING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of November, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph H. Horton, Edward C. Hopping and Samuel H. Harding, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 11th day of June, A. D., 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
ZACHARIAH DEDERICK,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
de5-1aw3wM* No. 18 Maiden-lane, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of January, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th of December, 1870.
d12-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,859.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. SYKES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of December A. D., 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of appointment as assignee of Charles P. Sykes, of New-York, in the County New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district Court of said District. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d12-1aw3wM*

MEDICAL.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, offer a large assortment of fancy stationery suitable for holiday gifts. Diaries for 1871.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do chamberwork, or can wait on an invalid lady; can do all kinds of plain sewing; is willing, obliging and competent; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 168 Avenue C, between 10th and 11th sts., third story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady, educated, Protestant English lady as assistant house-keeper or companion; will do plain sewing or assist in care of children in a gentleman's family; a good home more of an object than high wages. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby or see to grown children, or would wait on a lady; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, about thirty, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she is an experienced nurse and good seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant, growing children or invalid. Best testimonials at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 363 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call for two days at No. 424 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; can give best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMan, a situation as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and washer, or make herself useful; she is highly recommended by her last lady in the City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOKS' SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; country or City; she is an excellent cook—meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, (middle aged,) a situation as children's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A situation to do house-work; can make good bread; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at Plimpton's Building, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as a first-class waitress in a private family; would have no objection to do chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 211 West 53d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or assist in washing; very competent and highly recommended; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged, sober woman, as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, bread and pastry of all kinds; will assist with the washing; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 116 Ridge-st., second floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse; is competent and can give the best references. Apply to No. 490 6th-av., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting; good reference can be given. Call at No. 357 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard, do all kinds of French cooking; has two years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, A situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 137 West 41st-st.; best City references.

TO EMPLOYERS.—IN CITY AND COUNtry, please notice. They can be supplied with first-class help of all nations, Protestant and others, in each and every station of household work; good situations more of an object than high wages for the Winter. At Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—FAMILIES, boarding-houses, supplied with Protestant and Catholic cooks, house-workers, &c., at New Labor Exchange, Plimpton Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts.; City fee, 25 cents; country, 50 cents.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORner 25th-st., will be found a few select servants with excellent City references, suitable for gentlemen's families, in City and country, both Protestant and Catholic.

LADIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS German, French, Irish and American male and female help can be suited at 138 6th-av. near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS washing and ironing at her house, or would go out the first part of the week; understands fluting and getting up linens and fineries in unsurpassed style. Call at or address No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person in a French family as lady's maid; can talk French and German. Address A. A., No. 1,116 3d-av., care of Mrs. Wanner.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, the washing of a few gentlemen at her home; the best reference given. Call at No. 160 West 28th-st., one flight up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman to do plain family sewing and assist in chamber-work, cooking, or any light house-work. Apply at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

COOKING BY THE DAY.—A RESPECTable woman, many years a cook, wishes employment by the day; understands getting up lunches, dinners and suppers; or would supply a place for a few days on moderate terms. Apply or address H. H., No. 253 3d-av., second floor.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place, by a steady and very industrious colored man; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; can do plain gardening, milk, &c., and is willing to do anything that is to be done; good references. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver, and can furnish references from first-class places; his present employer giving up horses the cause his being out of a place. Address M. C., Box 209 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation to do any kind of work, about the house or otherwise; can give very good City reference. Call or address ALEX., No. 155 West 30th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as first-class waiter; highly recommended by some of the best families in the City. Call or address C. M., for two days, No. 407 6th-av., near 25th-st., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant man; has got first-class City reference; understands his business perfectly. Address WAITER, No. 823 Broadway, one week.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a respectable single young man; understands his business in all its branches. Apply to J. A. A., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN BOSTON, A MAID and seamstress, willing and obliging, with good recommendation. The lady can be seen at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av., from 2 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE waiter can be heard of by applying to Mr. Walker, No. 138 6th-av., where his references can be seen.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN, ONE AS FIRST-class cook and assist with the washing, and one as first-class waitress. Only those with the best of City references need apply at No. 125 East 36th-st.

AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN years old, wanted in the office of a first-class dry goods commission house; must live with his parents and come well recommended. Address in hand-writing, Box No. 1,128 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR STANDARD ILlustrated books; the best commissions paid to experienced persons. Address J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., No 449 Broome-st.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.—WANTED, BY an old established house, a party thoroughly acquainted with the rail and railroad supply business, in all its branches. Address J., Box No. 2,616 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 4, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate [illegible] freights over said road than the average [illegible] by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Co[illegible] the Central Railroad and Banking Company, [illegible] Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 28x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN a manufacturing business for sale, of an article that is a necessity, in universal use, and on which there is a large profit. The article is fully protected by patent and the originality of the machines specially invented for its construction. Apply at factory, No. 207 Centre-st., room No. 4, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

---

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

TO INVESTORS.

I have for sale, at low prices, first-class guaranteed

RAILROAD
AND
MUNICIPAL BONDS,

paying 7½ to 10 per cent. interest on the cost.
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.
O. E. WOOD.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12, 1870.

The "FIRE LOAN STOCK" of the State, amounting to $304,443 89, (three hundred and four thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents,) due in 1870, will be paid in gold on and after Dec. 31, 1870, at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, and at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the third class, held at the office of the Company Dec. 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

EDWARD WOOD,	ROBERT L. CASE,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,	JOHN T. WILLETS,
SANFORD R. KNAPP,	A. R. WETMORE,
SIDNEY WINTERINGHAM,	JAMES BRETT,
FRANCIS PAYSON,	JOSEPH F. KNAPP,
EDWARD C. JONES.	

At a meeting of Directors, held on the 13th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice-President, unanimously. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks terminating during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SOUTH SHORE WINE COMPANY will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room Nos. 5 and 7, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and the transaction of general business.
GEO. W. SMITH.
President South Shore Wine Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.,
Dec. 16, 1870.

The trustees of this institution have declared the Fortieth Semi-annual Dividend, on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January. Also an extra dividend of One-half of One per Cent. of the accumulated surplus, payable at the same time.

Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av. (Booth's Theatre.)

Interest at rate of Seven per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in Bank Jan. 1, 1871, that were deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20. Payable on and after the second Monday in January.

Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869, remaining in Bank Jan. 1, 1871.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Pres.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

Parties at a distance can send deposits by mail, and receive their books by return post.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST at SIX per Cent on any sum from $5 to $1,000,000, payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most banks, but may return an income promptly. Interest, free of all taxes, payable or compounded every thirty days, if desired. Gold deposits received and Gold interest allowed. Married Women and Children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposit can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Currency Deposits draw Interest in Currency.
Gold Deposits draw Interest in Gold.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y. President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD-AV., NEW-YORK, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED.
INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1, on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on Jan. 3, 1871.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1870. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have, this day, declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable, free of tax, on the 31st inst. The transfer-book will be closed Dec. 20, 1870, and reopened Jan. 3, 1871.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, has been this day declared, payable 30th inst. The transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open Jan. 3, A. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank, will be paid on, and after the 27th day of December, inst.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 31st of December, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Financial Agents.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870.

Transfer-books closed from the 20th of December until Dec. 31.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on and after the 28th inst.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President Central Pacific Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 William-st.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE examination and payment of the interest on the bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, holders are notified that by sending their coupons to the Treasurer's office, at any time prior to the 30th inst., they will be furnished with receipts for the same, and checks will be given for the amounts, less United States tax, on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 31st inst., after 12 o'clock M.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

OFFICE OF LAWRENCE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURing on the 1st day of January next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company will be paid in gold at the Office of LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., on and after that date.
R. C. HURD, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1870.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20 to 30 inclusive.

By order of the Board.
HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 31st day of December, 1870, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 19, 1870, and opened at 10 A. M. on 4th day of January, 1871.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of $7 per share on the preferred stock, payable in money on Dec. 31, 1870, and $7 per share on the common stock, payable in common stock on Dec. 31, 1870; upon condition that the stockholders authorize the issue of the necessary amount of stock.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 15, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1871, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND and one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on 28th inst. The transfer-books will close on 12th inst., and reopen on the 3d of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable, free of tax, on the 30th instant.

The transfer-book will be closed Dec. 21, 1870, and reopened Jan. 3, 1871. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE EAST TENNESSEE, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, due 1st January, will be paid on and after that date as follows:

First mortgage seven per cent. coupons, paid at the Gallatin National Bank.

The six per cent. coupons, at the office of R. T. WILSON & CO., No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.
R. T. WILSON, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on 31st December inst., in stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company.

Transfer-books will be closed until morning of Jan. 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

WEST SIDE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable 30th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed this date, and opened on the 30th inst.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER.

THE IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent., payable on the 31st day of December instant.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 27th of December, 1870.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d of January, 1871. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Financial Agents.

INSURANCE.

DECLARATION.

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, we, the undersigned corporators, do hereby declare that we intend to form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of insurance, by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, vessels, boats, cargoes, freights, goods, merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire. Also upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss and damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the BREWERS' AND MALSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, and located in the City of New-York.

Dated Dec. 8, 1870, at New-York.

David Jones, Henry Clausen, E. Beadleston, Frederick Schaefer, Thomas B. Tweddle, Anton Hupfel, John Kress, Peter Amerman, John H. Ballantine, James L. Phipps, John Schneider, Michael Kuntz, Charles Bischoff, Adolph Schalk, Thomas T. Read, James Flanagan, James M. Lewis.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERIcan and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—All pews in this Church not previously sold, will, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, be offered for sale at auction at the Church. Those not sold will be rented for the year at the same time and place.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa........Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa........Wed., Dec. 21
Caledonia.....Sat., Dec. 31	Tyrian.......Wed., Dec. 28
Anglia........Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia...Wed., Jan. 11
Australia.....Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa........Wed., Jan. 25
India.........Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian.......Wed., Feb. 8
Columbia......Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia...Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21	Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22	Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11
Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28	Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12
Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29	Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18
Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4	Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin..................	$75	Steerage..................	$30
To London..................	80	To London..................	35
To Halifax, N. S..........	20	To Halifax, N. S..........	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........................Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.......................Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 18, at —
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN,
Jan. 25, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE..........DAURE.........SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY. Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.........................Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.................................Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..................Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.............Wednesday, Jan. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

NAPOLEON III
EMPEREUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make on MONDAY, Dec. 19 large additions to their popular stock of
HOLIDAY DRESSES, DIAGONAL PLAID SERGES.
PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, CHENE POPLINS, ALPACAS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, &c., &c., CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
Much below the cost of importation.
N. B.—For the convenience of customers the above will be placed on a separate counter.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer during the SEASON SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,
SEAL AND
ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CHEAP SILKS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer MONDAY, Dec. 19, a large lot of
FANCY STRIPED POULT DE SOIES at 75c. per yard; former price, $1 25.
PLAIN AND CORDED CHANGEABLE SILKS, PARIS QUALITY, RICH HIGH LUSTRE, AT $1 25 PER YARD (value $2 25.)
ALSO,
A fine assortment of PLAIN, COLORED, FANCY FIGURED and BLACK SILKS,
(Lyons manufacture,)
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, Dec. 19, a new and elegant line of LADIES' and GENTS' SCARFS and TIES, NEW SHAPES AND COLORS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, &c.
A large and choice assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S ROBES DE CHAMBRE AND BREAKFAST JACKETS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIALTY.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST JACKETS, SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS, made to order.
ALSO,
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will offer MONDAY, Dec. 19,
PLAID SERGE AND POPLIN SUITS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
WALKING SUITS, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
AT
PANIC PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, 19th, a large and valuable stock of these goods at ABOUT ONE-HALF THE COST OF PRODUCTION, having been purchased of the manufacturers at RUINOUS SACRIFICE, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT KINZEY'S,
$100,000 WORTH
HOLIDAY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

NEEDLEWORK SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c.
LINEN AND VALENCIENNES SETS, 75c., 85c.
NEEDLEWORK SLEEVE SETS, $1, $1 25.
NEEDLEWORK CUFF SETS, 50c., 75c., $1.
NEEDLEWORK CHEMISETTE SETS, 75c., $1.
THE NEILSON WORKED SET, 85c., $1.

5,000 RICH LACE COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., 90c.	3,500 RICH WORKED COLLARS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 45c., 50c.

OPENING A CASE OF LACE GOODS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, CHEMISETTES, AND HANDKERCHIEFS BELOW COST OF IMOPRTATION.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

WORKED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c.
WORKED NAMES, HEM-STITCH, 25c.
EMBROIDERED AND HEM-STITCH, 15c., 20c., 25c.
FINE HEM-STITCH AND EMBROIDERED, 40c. to 75c.
HEM-STITCH AND TUCKED, 15c., 20c., 25c.
PLAIN HEM-STITCH, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
RICH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. up.

500 DOZENS GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. to 75c.	750 DOZENS LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 7c. to 50c.

VELVETS, SATINS, RIBBONS.
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LADIES' AND GENTS, UNDERWEAR.
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FINE JET SETS, 25c. to $3 set.	NECKLACES, VELVETS, CROSSES,
FINE GILT SETS, 25c. to $3 75 set	CHAINS, HAIR-PINS, FANS,
FANCY FRENCH SETS, 25c. to $2 a set.	ORNAMENTS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c. to 75c. pair.	PINS, EAR-RINGS, BAGS, COMBS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' PORTE-MONNAIES, 10c. to $2.	BRUSHES, &c., &c.

TOYS, DOLLS, &c.

OUR SHOWROOM, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FEET DEEP, PACKED WITH HOLIDAY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

WAX CRYING DOLLS, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., up.
WAX CRYING DOLLS, LONG CURLS, 50c.
CHINA TEA SETS, 25c., 50c. up.
TOOL-CHESTS, 25c., 50c. up.
BUILDING BLOCKS, 25c., 50c. up.
BOXES OF TOYS, 25c., 50c. up.
BOXES OF NINEPINS, 25c., 50c. up.
WORK-BOXES, 25c., 50c., 75c. up.
CANDY-BOXES, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES, 5c. up.

TO ACCOMMODATE OUR CUSTOMERS
THE STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS.

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SOLDIERS, MAPS, FURNITURE, &c.

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CIGAR-HOLDERS,
PARIAN FIGURES,
AND RECEIVERS,
WORK, PERFUMERY, GLOVE, COLLAR, HANDKERCHIEF, CANDY, JEWEL AND SHEET BOXES,
CUPS AND SAUCERS.
MUGS, ORNAMENTS, TEA AND DINNER SETS, GROCERY-STORES, LIVERY STABLES, ARSENALS, RAILROAD DEPOTS, PICTURE BLOCKS, &c., &c.
INKSTANDS,
JEWEL-STANDS,
CHINA VASES,
CARVED BRACKETS.
PIANOS, COAL MINES, HORSES AND CARRIAGES, EXPRESS-WAGONS, CROWING ROOSTERS, QUACKING DUCKS, BLEATING SHEEP, BARKING DOGS, TALKING PARROTS, COUPLES KISSING, DRINKING ELEPHANTS, WITH LOTS OF OTHER COMICAL TOYS.
OUR 25c. AND 50c. COUNTERS HAVE BEEN REPLENISHED WITH NEW TOYS, PARIAN GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, BOX AND MECHANICAL TOYS IN ABUNDANCE.

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QUALITY OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
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AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
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SILK VELVETS, SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, SATINS, CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES.
CHEAPEST GOODS OF THE SEASON IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
TWENTY PIECES MORE OF SHADED SILK VELVETS, 22 INCHES WIDE, $1 50 PER YARD, LESS THAN HALF VALUE.
SASH RIBBONS, 56c. and 65c. PER YARD, 6 and 7 INCHES WIDE.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HOLIDAY DEPARTMENT
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL SORTS OF DOLLS FROM FIVE CENTS EACH.
DOLLS—Silent, 5c. to 10c.
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CHINA SETS, TOOL CASES, 25c. and 50c. each.
CANDY BOXES, CARVED GOODS; BASKETS, HAND MIRRORS.
JEWEL CASES, PERFUMERY STANDS.
FANCY BOXES, 25c., 50c. and 75c. each.
SEWING-MACHINES, 75c. each.
CARVED CIGAR-STANDS, 50c., 75c. and $1 each and up.
BOXES FOR JEWELRY, HANDKERCHIEFS AND GLOVES.
WRITING-DESKS, 50c., 75c. and $1 each and up.
WATCH AND INK STANDS, 25c. and 50c. each.
ALBUMS, TOILET CASES, and Ten Thousand other varieties to which attention is invited.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 20, $1 30, $1 60.
GILT AND STEEL JEWELRY, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS.
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, from 50c. each.
LOT OF CORSETS, at 50c. and 75c., half price.
This Department extends through to second floor, filled with bargains.
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NOS 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
HAT ROOM.
All our stock of FELTS, VELVETS, PLUSHES and STRAWS, suitable for
LADIES, MISSES, INFANTS AND BOYS,
reduced one-third below last week's prices.
OUR STOCK OF
KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS
CLEARING AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
KID GLOVES.
THE BEST DOLLAR KID GLOVE IN THE WORLD.
Colors superb. Every pair warranted.
PERINOTS, one and two buttons; full assortment.
Look at our
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. BARGAINS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
MOTTOES, NAMES.
PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVES.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
REAL AND CHEAP LACES,
CLEARING AT ABOUT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
ALL PURCHASED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 65, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BLACK VELVETEENS,
Silk Finish, from $1 to $2 50 per Yard, the Handsomest Goods in the Trade, at JACKSON'S,
Corner Waverley-place and Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
EVERYTHING REDUCED TO GOLD COST.
Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces.
Real Point, Point Applique, Dutchess Laces.
1,000 pieces Real Valenciennes Laces, very cheap.
Real Lace Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Collarettes.
Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
Real Lace Capes, Points, Sacks, Parasol Covers.
Lace Flouncings, Over-dresses, &c.
Embroidered and Hemstitch Linen Handkerchiefs.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets, new styles.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, Guipure Bands.
Kid Gloves, one button, $1; two buttons, $1 25.
All are the newest patterns, and imported for t City trade, and at remarkably reasonable prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Holiday Goods, such as Toys, Dolls, Games, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Work-boxes, Dressing-Cases, Card-receivers, Bouquet-holders, Toilet-Sets, Vienna Leather Goods, real Jet and French Gilt Jewelry, fine Ivory, Shell and Silk Fans, elegant Sash Ribbons and Neckties, Linen and Lace Sets, Worsted Embroideries in new and beautiful designs, Slippers, Cushions, Ottomans, &c., fine Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, Lace Parasols, &c., &c.
FRIEND PITTS,
No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS
AT RETAIL.
MARBLE, ORMOLU and ALABASTER CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, BRONZES, &C.
PEARL AND OTHER OPERA-GLASSES,
RICH FANS, MUSIC BOXES,
DESKS, WORK, JEWEL, HANDKERCHIEF, GLOVE, ODOR AND CIGAR BOXES OF LEATHER AND WOOD,
GILT AND CRYSTAL FLOWER STANDS,
SWISS CARVED WOOD,
WHITBY JETS AND FRENCH JEWELRY,
DRESSING CASES, BAGS, &c., &c.
F. P. FREEMAN,
IMPORTER, NO. 391 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER STS.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
WILSON'S
OLD STAND.
GREAT VARIETY OF
NOVELTIES.
VERY CHEAP.
NO. 73 BOWERY.
MAGICIANS' BOXES, &c.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED
WALKING CANES.
The largest, best and cheapest assortment in the City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, NO. 25 Maiden-lane.

HOOPER'S ART WAREROOMS, NO. 137 Fulton-st.; $50,000 of Looking-glasses, Oil-paintings, Engravings, Chromos, Picture-frames—almost given away.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF Holiday Books at JOHN PYNE'S Bookstore, No. 109 Nassau-st.

GAS FIXTURES, &C.

FINE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS-FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT LOW PRICES,
IN MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, IN GILT, CRYSTAL, REAL BRONZE, IMITATION BRONZE,
and all desirable colors.
OF DESIGNS UNEQUALED IN EXCELLENCE.
Appropriate for
DWELLINGS, HOTELS, STORES, HALLS, CHURCHES, &C.
ALSO, GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
These movements strike the hours and half hours; have the low tick and pleasant strike of the best French clocks, and as time-keepers are warranted equal to the best, and much superior to the ordinary imported clocks.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
Manufacturers.
SALES-ROOMS, NO. 597 BROADWAY,
near Houston-st.
Manufactory, 24th-st. and 10th-av., New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, A. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

SECOND-STORY ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET.—Southern exposure, two double beds, water-closet and bath adjoining; suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; first-class table; only two boarders in house. No. 68 East 4th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.—A GENTLEMAN desiring superior accommodations, will find at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway, two elegant rooms, furnished, without board, or single room; family private. References.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where lessons in vocal and instrumental music, and use of fine piano will be taken as part payment. Address A., care of Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.

TO LET—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, in a warm house, convenient to Third and Fourth-avenue cars. Apply at No. 6 4th-av.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, 279 4TH-AV., house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; vacated in consequence of a family unexpectedly leaving the City.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE SECond-story room to rent, furnished, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen; private family, no boarders.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A private family, recently taken this house, have two communicating rooms on third floor, with or without board.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A PLEASANT, sunny room, with board, for one person, at $10; also, a large room at $18, for two.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—SECOND AND third floors en suite or separately for families or gentlemen, with board.

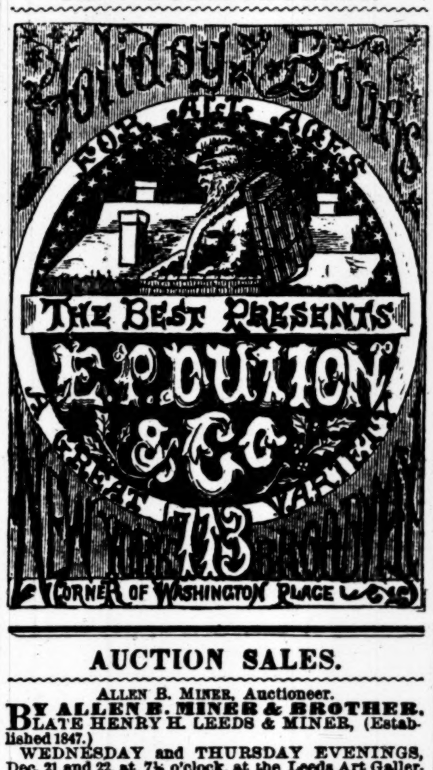
ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a small private family; terms very low. No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, near Madison Park; reference required. No. 127 East 24th-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH all modern comforts and conveniences. Apply to E. P. GARDINER, No. 7 West 25th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND AND third story to rent with board, at No. 25 East 9th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.



AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.
LATE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1847.)

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of Messrs. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic, varied and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this City. Also a number of fine representative pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.

The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:

EUGENE VERBOOKHOEVEN,
by a highly-finished cabinet landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.

DAVID COL,
by an interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.

B. C. KOEK-KOEK,
by an exquisite landscape, remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also, the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius,	K. Robbe,	T. Gerard,
L. Wintz,	David de Notre,	Van Schendel,
N. Diaz,	C. Pecrus,	E. Plassan,
Fauvelet,	M. & H. De Beul,	Kuwassey, Sr.,
F. Willems,	P. J. Tousaint,	J. Portelije,
T. Carolus,	H. Schlesinger,	E. Bidan,
Schelfout,	De Klerk,	Carl Becker,
L. de Langue,	A. Hulk,	J. Vander Waarden,
F. Von Seben,	W. Bilders,	H. de Vos,
H. Schaeffels,	Roffiaen,	L. Meyer,

and others of equal European distinction.
Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 15th inst., free, day and evening, until sale.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, SALE of a PRIVATE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.
ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, SALE of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a splendid collection of ILLUSTRATED WORKS, a valuable and rare collection of pamphlets and books relating to the late President Lincoln; a scarce assortment of trials; also, many standard books, in fine bindings. Among the illustrated works may be mentioned:

Chamberlaine's Original Designs, folio, ¾mo; Les Chasses et le Sport, colored plates, folio, ¾mo; Costumes, 3 vols., 4to, calf; Florence Gallery, 4 vols., folio; British Gallery of Pictures; Herculaneum et Pompeii, 8 vols.; Kendall's War in Mexico, colored plates, folio; Roberts' Holy Land, 6 vols., folio; Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols., folio, mor.; Stafford Gallery; Chalcographie du Musee Imperiale Tableaux Graves des Ecole Italienne Flamande et Francaise, 48 vols., folio, ½ mor.; Ottley's Florentine School, folio; Claude Lorraine's Liber Veritatis, 3 vols., folio, ½ mor., &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appurtenances, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of a certain order of the United States District Court, dated Dec. 17, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above-named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy as follows, viz.: On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 18 Broad-st., New-York City, in the store (basement) lately occupied by said bankrupts, said property consisting of fine groceries, preserved fruits, &c., wines and liquors; also of bar, counter, shelves, partitions, and all the furniture and fixtures, &c., in said store.—Dated Dec. 17, 1870.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE GALLERY OF VERY VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Sales-room, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Brooklyn Trust Company. This valuable collection contains the works of Van Dyck, Carracci, Peitro, Cortona, Franck, Cuyp, Le Brun, Tintoretto, Bloemaert, Weenix, Marriti, Gasper Poussin, and others; also, statuary, library, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at the sales-rooms, where the paintings are now on exhibition.

PERSONAL.

A SAD CASE.—PERMIT ME, THROUGH the columns of your paper, to present a case of suffering and destitution peculiarly sad. It is that of a lady, about sixty years of age, who, accustomed to wealth and the elegancies of life until within a few years, is, by a series of misfortunes, brought to utter destitution and want. Besides being a victim to that most dreadful disease, rheumatic gout, she has not walked a step for two years, having entirely lost the use of her lower limbs. The object of this is to solicit money to place her in some institution where she will have a permanent home. For particulars and references, address M. L. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Dec. 19 and 20,
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA..................CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO.................ELISE PERSINI
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
MLLE. AIMEE,
MLLE. AIMEE,
THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA,
will make her debut in her favorite role of
BOULOTTE,
BOULOTTE,
in Offenbach's favorite Opera,
BARBE BLEUE,
which will be reproduced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, &c.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR
WILL CLOSE
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.
Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Admission, 25 cents.

POULTRY AND PET ANIMALS.
The great Annual SHOW AND FAIR of the NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY, NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, FROM 7 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
At Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
Between Houston and Prince sts.,
(Just above the Metropolitan Hotel.)
The show includes
ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC POULTRY, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL,
LAND AND WATER FOWLS,
PIGEONS, RABBITS,
CAGE BIRDS,
STUFFED SPECIMENS,
AND PET ANIMALS, FROM PONIES TO WHITE MICE.
INSTRUCTIVE, ENTERTAINING AND USEFUL.
Tickets, 50 cents; children half price; season tickets, $1. To be had at the door.

SUPPORT THE ORPHANS OF THE REPUBLIC!
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR,
AT SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
Junction Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
OPEN FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS!
of the
LIVING ART GALLERY!!
STORMS OF APPLAUSE!!!
COME, AND BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT OUR FAIR!
COME, AND BRING YOUR FAMILY.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERT,
At Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. First appearance in two years of the marvelous prodigy, BLIND TOM, the great, incomprehensible musical mystery of the nineteenth century. Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at all the principal hotels.

PROF. SEDGWICK WILL GIVE his fourth lecture in Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. DURYEA'S,) Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. On this occasion scenery in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, big trees of Calaveras, and Yosemite Valley, will be displayed.

EUTERPE.—REHEARSAL ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 20, at Association Hall, eminent artists assisting. JOHN P. MORGAN, conductor.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ART ANATOMY.—PERSONS DESIRING to join Dr. Rimmer's classes in art anatomy, painting and sculpture can do so by making application to Miss ELLA PELL, No. 19 Great Jones-st., or to Miss ADELE S. ELLIOTT, No. 122 East 19th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, TO JOIN one or two others in reviewing English studies, and for French conversation; a particularly fine opportunity for private instruction. Address REVIEW, Station E.

PRIVATE.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Painting and Languages.—Mrs. CAULFIELD, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and Fourth avs. Letters promptly answered; personal applications Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 3. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for one of the best and cheapest schools.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY A SITUATION as companion to an invalid lady, or as governess to teach German and French. For further particulars address S. H., Box No. 918 Post-office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
d12-law6mM* JOHN LONG, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.
JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, } Executors.
SAMUEL LEECH,
je20-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented, with
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
a comedy, in four acts, by J. Alberry, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES,
OR
THE TWO JONESES.
Act 1st—BOAT-HOUSE AND GARDEN OF MR. MINTON'S VILLA.
Acts 2d and 3d—DRAWING-ROOM IN MR. MINTON'S VILLA.
Act 4th—GARDEN AND LAWN OF BOWLES' COTTAGE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 24,
COQUETTES MATINEE,
At 1½ P. M.
In active preparation,
A NEW PLAY by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY, Dec. 19,
LONDON ASSURANCE, (Last time.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
"MAN AND WIFE," (75th time.)
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 21, first production after long and costly preparation, of a unique and original local comedy in five acts, by a gentleman of this City, entitled
"SARATOGA."
To be presented with entirely new scenery, costumes; the characters by Miss Davenport, Miss Morris, Miss Morant, Miss Dits, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Winter, Miss Claxton, Miss Ames, Miss Vollmer, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Whiting, (his first appearance,) Mr. Mathison, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Browne, Mr. Bascomb, Mr. Burnett and others.
Box sheet now open.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
TENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in the great reconstructed burlesque of
PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
THE WHITE CAT, and a
WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having seen or heard of your little son, who, at the age of six years, before he has learned to read, repeats with remarkable power and expression whole scenes from Shakespeare and pages from other classics, would be glad if you could arrange a series of entertainments at which the public can witness the remarkable powers of your gifted boy.

Yours, respectfully,

A. OAKEY HALL,	STE'R'T L. WOODFORD,
JAMES W. GERARD,	JAMES H. HACKETT,
NATHANIEL SANDS,	CHARLES P. DALY,
LESTER WALLACK,	WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
RICH. GRANT WHITE,	WM. E. DODGE, JR.,
OLE BULL,	R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870, No. 40 East 14th-st.

GENTLEMEN: The kind appreciation of my little son manifested by your letter of the 5th inst., in which you express a wish that I would give the public an opportunity of witnessing his "wonderful powers," I cheerfully respond to by arranging for two "Shakespearean Recitations" on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., and FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at Chickering's New Music Hall, 14th-st., near Union-square. With many thanks for your kind attention,

I am, gentlemen,
Faithfully yours,
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
To A. OAKEY HALL, and others.

THE WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.
The grandest exhibitions and lectures ever brought before the public, EVERY EVENING, at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 8 P. M. Expedition of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford, the artist.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, will be held in the St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, Rev. Dr. T. L. CUYLER and Bishop JANES.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, the renowned contralto, will sing at Little Ollie's "Shakespearean Recitations," on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 21st inst., at Chickering's Music Hall, 14th-st., near Union-square.

MISS EMMA C. THURSBY, SOPRANO at Beecher's Church, will sing at "Little Ollie's Shakespearean Recitations," on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at Chickering's New Music Hall, 14th-st., near Union-square.

EUTERPE.—SECOND CONCERT AT ASSOCIATION Hall, 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, eminent artists assisting. T. P. WARREN, organist. Tickets $1, at the music-stores and at the door.

MEETINGS.

TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
DOWN WITH THE TRACKS.
All citizens of Yorkville, Harlem and Westchester County, in favor of the immediate improvement of 4th-av. by sinking all the tracks below the surface, the construction of two more tracks from Harlem to City Hall for local travel, will meet at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., TUESDAY EVENING next, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. JOHN FOLEY, President.
GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 5 P. M., in the Chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
Attest: J. S. HOWELL, Sec. Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND Statistical Society, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. On TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1870, at 8 o'clock P.M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when MINER K. KELLOGG, Esq., will read a paper on *The Geography of Mount Sinai.*
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st. Classes every day. Boston, and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS
AT FACTORY PRICES.
WAREROOMS NOS. 149 AND 151 BAXTER-ST., four blocks east of corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 7th...2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday 8th......2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th.........8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th....10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th..9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..12:00 M.	Friday, 16th.......9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th......12:00 M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
128TH TO 134TH TIME.
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO, On SATURDAY, at 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SECOND WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR PLAY OF THE AGE,
THE BLACK CROOK.
Everything entirely new.

NEW SCENERY.	NEW COMPANY.
NEW COSTUMES.	NEW MUSIC.
NEW ARTISTS.	NEW TABLEAUX.
NEW MARCHES.	NEW DANCES.

and the
LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that has ever appeared in America.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE
SATURDAY and MONDAY (Christmas) at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, } GEO. L. FOX.
AFTERWARD CLOWN, }

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AT 2.
The glorious new burlesque,
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD,
with entire new scenery, by the eminent artist,
RICHARD MARSTON, Esq.
Performance will commence with a laughable farce.
GRAND MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
First week of the beautiful Fairy Spectacle,
CINDERELLA; Or,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
New and costly Costumes and Appointments.
CHARACTERS SUSTAINED BY A TROUPE OF
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Prince of Salerno..............Mast. Freddie Runnells
Baron Pompolino...............Mast. George Melville
Pedro...............................Mast. Bonnie Runnells
Cinderella...........................Miss Emma White
Huntsmen, Fairies, Attendants, &c., &c.
IN ADDITION TO THE SPECTACLE,
ACTS OF DARING HORSEMANSHIP,
GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
ARTISTIC CORPS OF ATHLETES, &c.

MISS GLYN,
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
Will appear at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
in her
GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING
of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 precisely.
Tickets $1 each, which can be procured at Steinway Hall, Ruliman's ticket agency, No. 114 Broadway, and at F. Blume's, No. 825 Broadway. Fifty cents extra will be charged for reserved seats on the night of the performance.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE,
BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1870.
Doors open at 7 o'clock....Concert to commence at 8.
Tickets $1, to be obtained at the General Conservatory Office, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., and at the door.
Former pupils will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the office, as above.

A GRAND BAZAAR
Will be held at LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., Below 42-ST., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 21 and 22, 1870, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., under the direction of the Ladies of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The proceeds will be devoted to Church and charitable objects.
Admission, 25c.; season tickets, 50c.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE DEC. 24.
COQUETTES, COQUETTES.

TO BE CONTINUED THIS WEEK—Ladies' Fair Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st. Admission, 15 cents.

LECTURES

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
BEFORE THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

I. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1870—THE STRUGGLES OF SCIENCE. By GEORGE B. LORING, M. D., of Salem, Mass.
II. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1870—HOW WE STAND AND WALK. By Prof. BURT G. WILDER, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
III. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1871—THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY. By Prof. F. H. HAMILTON, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New-York.
IV. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1871—ON WATER. By Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, of Columbia College, New-York.
V. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1871—ON TIDES AND TIDAL CURRENTS, AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON HARBORS. By J. E. HILGARD, of the United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.
VI. FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1871—ON LIGHT. By HENRY MORTON, President of Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents each. For sale at the door.

UNIVERSITY COURSE
OF
HISTORICAL LECTURES FOR LADIES,
ON
THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVES OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.
Rev. JOHN LORD, LL. D., author of the "Old Roman World," proposes to deliver, in Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., a course of twenty-five lectures on the men and women who, for the last 500 years, are most identified with the progress of society, commencing on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 11½ A. M., and continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, at the same hour. Terms—$15, in advance, for the course; $1, single lectures. To be had at Putnam's bookstore, Association Building, where reserved seats may be secured without extra charge.

PROF. DOREMUS' LECTURE, ASSOCIATION Hall, MONDAY EVENING.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., 7:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P.M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1:00, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5:00, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturday only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; Nos. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.	WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.

DEC. 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Discourses in the Various Pulpits on Various Themes.

Political Reform—Practical Atheism of the Day—Will the Coming Man go to Church?—&c., &c.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Beecher on Repentance.

The subject of Repentance formed the theme of Mr. BEECHER'S discourse yesterday morning at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The tenth verse of the seventh chapter of Second Corinthians was selected as the text:

"For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of; but the sorrow of the world worketh death."

Mr. BEECHER said that one of the great hindrances to our having a vivid conception of the truth lay in the contentions which have taken possession of almost all religious terms and filled them with an unnatural sense, an historical sense, and a meaning that quite removes them from the sphere of ordinary human experience. The terms awakening, repentance, conversion, piety and sanctification have each a church sense attached to them—a theological sense, and a traditional meaning—for each one of these has been the point around which swung controversies; or they have been points that have been subject to philosophical and metaphysical treatment. The truth has been rather analyzed and dissected than synthesized, or simply illustrated. Each sect has drilled and drilled again its members into certain theologic views, not, however, without benefit; but out of it has grown a spirit that obscures the beauty of God's word. So it comes that many people, in reading the Word of God, say that there is no interest in it. The words spring up under the eye, without any living meaning. Yet, when in their after life, men come to have an experience of the truth that is contained in the text, and come back to the New Testament with a knowledge of the truth living in themselves, they marvel that they did not see it before; that there should be such truth in the Bible and they remain totally unconscious of it. We have acquired dogmatic associations in connection with almost all the terms of the New Testament. Take this word, repentance, a thing that in daily life is one of the most common and familiar in our experience, and yet how it appears to be one of the most obscure and misty, so that men feel that repentance is something that belongs entirely to religion. Now the truth is that according to religion repentance means simply that process by which a man having found that he was wrong, turns and goes right. It is simply the change from the inferior to the superior. It may be applied to single acts, as, for instance, when a book-keeper finds that he has made a mistake in his accounts, he runs back to the error and corrects it, we have what might be called a mathematical act of repentance; he has gone wrong, and he seeks to get right. Or for instance, when a business man finds that he has been mistaken, probably through being misinformed, or has lost his judgment, having first lost his temper, and in that state offended some one of his customers, being at last persuaded that he had done wrong, he goes to the offended party and says, "Look here, my friend, I was hasty, I was wrong in what I did, don't think of that any more and I will make it right." He has gone where the wrong was hurting and put a plaster as an apology upon it, changed the evil relations and repented of the mistake he made. In the nursery and with equal frequency in the halls of science, mistakes are daily made and repented of, so that instead of saying that repentance is something mysterious, it is rather to be looked upon as the one action of a purely moral character whose nature is most clearly indicated by our daily experience. One reason for this obscurity in the matter of religion is because their repentance is spoken of in a generic form, and men are called upon to repent of whole lives, while in daily experience the principal is applied to single actions. Another cause of obscurity has been found in the fondness of the mind for the dramatic element in all things. There has been something fascinating in a repentance like Paul's. Ministers and laymen have been pleased so often to select this case as an illustration of real repentance, that the mind of the Church can scarcely separate the simple and natural action from the darkened sky, the roll of thunder or the flash of lightening with which God has been pleased occasionally to accompany his action upon the mind. There is also an impression among men that anything which proceeds from the Divine Spirit must be different from those which proceed from the ordinary volition of the mind, and therefore when a man repents himself, that the effect must be of a different character from that felt when God interferes. That is a mistake. The actions which flow from the mind simply, can never be distinguished from those produced by the higher influence, because the Divine Spirit never makes a man do anything except through his faculties. It is the highest form of naturalism. The faculties are simply stimulated through the Divine Spirit.

At this point Mr. BEECHER drew from ordinary experience a number of striking illustrations to enforce the subject of discourse. A young man living beyond his income, borrowing without asking from his employer, and carried to the verge of ruin by thoughtless companions, but who at the last moment, awakaning to a sense of his danger, spurned the evil from him and regained, through noble repentance, his own lost self-esteem—such a character Mr. BEECHER drew and held up as a fine example of true repentance. In bringing others to repentance and the abandonment of evil ways, a fine illustration was given by the portrayal of the beneficent influence of a sister over a good-hearted but wayward brother who, in careless hours, permitted himself to be carried into paths of temptation, and was on the down grade generally, when the sweet though reproving voice of his sister reawakened the spirit of manhood within him and won him back to the paths of duty. In conclusion, he said that the common supposition that repentance must, of necessity, be accompanied by some shock of awakening was entirely mistaken; the best man is the man who comes home to God easiest. This was illustrated by two children who went stealing apples together in the absence of their parents; but the one little chap, so active was his sense of right, could not feel right until he had told his parents all about it and obtained their pardon, while the other, "a hardy and plucky little scamp," denied all knowledge of the affair, and was only compelled to admit the truth after having his back almost broken with a birch rod. That, said he, represents the condition of men before God exactly; the good children confess of their own accord and receive pardon, but the hard cases can only be brought to a sense of their position through a thorough awakening, or, in other words, a thorough pounding. If the result is achieved the less noise and fuss there is about it the better. The different parts of a man's nature that are appealed to in the work of regeneration were next referred to, and the sermon concluded by an eloquent exhortation to all to come in their own way, and from their own highest motives, to Christ and to the paths of rectitude and peace.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adams, of Orange, N. J.

Rev GEORGE E. ADAMS, D. D., late of Brunswick, Me., now pastor of the new Trinity Congregational Church at Orange, N. J., preached yesterday morning at Lyric Hall in that place, from First Corinthians, sixteenth chapter and ninth verse:

"For a great and effectual door is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries."

No small part of the physical strength, he said, whether of muscle or machinery, employed in the ordinany labors of life, is expended in overcoming friction, and consequently, as regards its main object, lost. The hoe, the spade, the plow, are retarded by friction. But for friction, we might sail faster, run faster, do everything faster—might even fly through the air like the birds. Friction is the great foe of inventors. Friction everywhere, in physical affairs and in spiritual, private and public, in the school, the family, the State, the Church, in the holiest things. These ideas were illustrated by numerous examples from every department of life. The fact of friction, then, is obvious enough. The great question is, what shall we do about it? What, particularly, in connection with religious affairs? Retire in disgust? Quit our spiritual plowing and hoeing, because it takes one-half of our energies to neutralize what seems to us needless friction? Paul did not so. When he found a door open he pushed in, though there were many adversaries. You don't withdraw from wordly business on account of its frictions. Why then from religious? The truth is, there is no discharge in this war. Accept the great and universal fact of friction, a fact appointed of God, a fact that will continue as long as the world stands, and meet it manfully as the appointment of the Heavenly Father—nor complain and repine because there is friction. Friction has its uses. It helps as well as hinders. But for friction, a puff of air would uproot the largest tree, or move the most substantial edifice from its base. The car-wheel is turned by friction, as an incidental cause, and again it is stopped by friction. The strength of cloth and of cordage is due to the attrition of their fibres, one upon another. Friction restores health and vigor to diseased and enfeebled limbs. So, in the spiritual realm, it is useful, indispensable. Of what loose, unelastic, flabby, flimsy texture the soul that has never contended with adversaries! Who knows human nature, himself, God's grace, the power of prayer, the sweetness of trust and submission, the joy of trampling self-will and pride under foot, but he who has been schooled by collision with the opposing wishes and plans, and perhaps the jealousy, the narrowness, the prejudice, the obstinacy, the unamiableness of others? Who gets the sharp points rubbed off from his own character, who becomes a polished shaft for the Almighty's quiver, but he who has been thrown into the great hopper of society, to be rubbed, scoured, ground, as the divinely-appointed circumstances may necessitate. God might have made men so that they should lay together, thought to thought, wish to wish, purpose to purpose, so that there should have never been a ripple on the wave, but society should have been one vast, dead sea, like that which covers the sites of Sodom and Gomorrha; might have dispensed with the family, with its little collisions, the nation, with its opposing parties, the Church, with its not unfrequent disagreements; set each individual to work out his destiny alone, to live alone, to die alone. Instead, He has made us individual, various, every man a temperament of his own, a humor of his own, a thought, a plan, a way of working of His own, and then turned us in together to work for and with each other. Let us accept his arrangement, friction and all—fall in with it, work under it. Paul wanted to go to Corinth: but he says, "I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost." Why linger at Ephesus? "For a great and effectual door is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries." He never forsook God's work on account of any frictions, or incidental difficulties and discouragements, but toiled on in the sphere which God had appointed, knowing that the promise is not to him who has an easy time of it, but "to him that overcometh."

Speculative and Practical Atheism of the Times—Sermon by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

At the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, yesterday morning, delivered a sermon, the second in the course to young people, on the subject of speculative and practical atheism. The text was "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." Psalms xiv., 1. Atheism, he said, was a creature of civilization. We have no record of anything of it during the infancy of the human race. The ancient Persians found it difficult to express a belief in the Deity except by things obvious to the sight, and hence the worship of the heavenly bodies. The Egyptians were a people more gross and belligerent, and their gods of worship were beasts and birds. Further on, in the more civilized land of Greece, gods were fashioned in the shape of statues. The Christian's idea of God is so expanded that no human language can describe it. Once in a great while, the speaker said, we find an atheist; but all real or professed atheists are monstrosities. In the present age there is a class of so-called philosophers known as Positivists, who go upon the doctrine that every effect must necessarily have a cause, and therefore that the great Creative Power of the universe must have had a creator. But these men start with an axiom and end with an enigma. There could be no doubt but that in the generation immediately to succeed the present, science and philosophy will be the greatest allies which Christianity can have. He believed that all young persons had a period of doubt. This happened generally when, thrown upon their own resources, they commenced the battle of life on their own account. The teachings of pious parents were sometimes seriously doubted by young men and women when they began to think for themselves. He, he said, had had his period of doubt, and he came well-nigh being shipwrecked. He would admonish, nay, even implore all to beware how they allowed any doubts as to the existence of a great and ever-living God to creep into their minds. Reduce atheism to its logical results and it leads one nowhere. The man who does not believe in a God does not believe in anything—scarcely in his own existence. If there is no God then there is no hereafter, no virtue, no morality, no religion, no anything worth being born, or worth living for. What is this life, what this world without a belief in a Supreme Being who will take cognizance of what is passing, and who will, in His own good way and time, reward and punish? What kind of parents, what kind of husbands and wives did his hearers think atheists would make? No moral restraints upon them, nothing to keep them from all that is worst in human nature except the low and cowardly feeling of what the world might say. The truth is, the pivotal point is life with all, is a firm belief in the existence of God. In conclusion he said, "I thank God He is, and I thank God I know He is."

Will the Coming Man Go to Church?—Sermon by Rev. W. T. Clarke, Pastor of the Fourth Unitarian Society.

Rev. W. T. CLARKE, pastor of Trinity Chapel—Fourth Unitarian Society—preached, last evening, on the subject of "The Coming Man—will he go to Church?" before a large audience. The reverend gentleman prefaced his address by remarking that within the last fifty years there had been a great decrease in the church attendance, particularly of our Protestant population. Statistics showed that less than one-sixth of the Protestant community were churchgoers, and of the masses, whose visits were like those of the angels, few and far between, the majority presented themselves, not from religious motives, but with a view to personal social advancement, or because it was fashionable. Experience had shown that in the present day it took more time, labor and money to build up a new society than heretofore, and ministers in sadness were obliged to confess that the principal portion of their congregation was composed of women. While thoughtful men deplored the decline of religious institutions, a great many looked upon the Church as doomed, and considered it was no longer necessary to the masculine mind, which looked upon the newspapers, periodicals and lecture-room for recreation. He maintained a great deal of the lukewarmness manifested in religious affairs was attributable to the fact that an idea seemed to prevail that religion was a thing of the past, and with a worldly disregard for effete institutions, they left it to its fate. Man was the creature of hope, and would not work for a dying cause. He proceeded to consider why the man of the present day does not go to church, and asserted it was because he had not received that religious training which made him consider church-going a duty. Another reason was a want of interest in preaching which did not pertain to the practical issues and necessities of life. It was not on the line of modern thinking or feeling we were calculated to make men wiser and better. It failed to bring in to the great staples the mind or heart, and lead them safely to a spiritual anchorage. The costliness of the Church, and the supposition that it was "fogyish," he believed also tended to produce this result, but he believed it would not continue in the future. Already there was a tendency to abate them. Thoughtful parents were attending more to the spiritual necessities of their children than formerly. Preachers who have mind and spirit enough to fit them for their calling take a more earnest hold of the vital questions of modern life, and endeavor to throw the light of the Gospel over the paths of present duty, the perplexities of politics, and the problems of civilization. They are learning invaluable lessons in the art of putting things so as to attract and interest the masses from the pulpit, the platform, the stage, and even from the stump. Most of the new churches possessed social characteristics, and if continued in, in the way it had begun, he believed it would make the Church one of the most attractive, as well as one of the most potential institutions of society. A practical spirit has already seized hold of the people, and all Churches are carrying on one or more important missions of charity. Young ministers were studying how to make themselves popular as well as orthodox, and understand they must get and hold a congregation before they can teach and save them. He had little confidence in the "man and woman of the period," but he expressed great faith in the development of the "coming man," which the present spirit of education and a desire for religious belief justified him in anticipating.

The Brick-Maker and Brick-Layer—Sermon by Rev. J. P. Swift.

Rev. J. P. SWIFT, pastor of the Attorney-street Methodist Church, preached, last evening, on the "Brick-maker and Brick-layer." The spirit of the sermon was in effect that there are different classes of men in the Church and in the world, corresponding to the different kinds of brick, namely, Chicago and Philadelphia, &c. Their uses and peculiarities were pointed out, and then the strength and style and beauty of each was contrasted with the other. The basis of the discourse was Pharaoh's direction to the Israelites to make brick without straw when he saw that they were anxious to engage in God's service. The "brick-layer" is the man who builds up character, and every act is a brick which should be cemented day by day with prayer and faith. The character of the moral structure thus erected will, of course, greatly depend upon the nature of the bricks and the stability of the key-stone or corner-stone, which should be Jesus Christ. Building up moral character without Jesus is like making bricks without straw or building an arch without a keystone. A stirring appeal was made to the unconverted in the congregation to become Christians at once; and at the close of the sermon a prayer-meeting was held, during which one young man knelt at the altar for prayer, and several rose in their seats to signify their desire for a new heart and a better life. Next Sunday evening Mr. SWIFT will treat of the "carpenter."

The Friendship of the World—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Garnet.

Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, last evening delivered the annual sermon before the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, his subject being: "Christian and worldly friendship contrasted;" and he announced the following as his text:

"The friendship of the world is enmity with God."—James, iv., 4.

The bond of friendship united society; without it there would be great distrust. We can easily imagine the disaster and difficulty that would reign if there was not some degree of confidence between men. Confidence begat friendship, friendship cemented business, and business vitalized society. The world without friendship would be as a body without a heart. But the friendship of the world is not at peace, but at enmity with God, because men often based their friendship upon sinister motives of greed and gain. Friendship with God is a pure, disinterested principle free from selfishness or self-esteem; it is based upon sincere love and hearty devotion. A man-server could not be God-fearing; that is the corruptions of worldly affairs disqualify one who is engrossed in them for earnest, active friendliness to God. While a man can be deeply involved in business cares, he can be an honest, active Christian. But there is much to fear in these social compacts; they may become entangling alliances, diverting the attention from the great duty of loving and serving the Almighty with singleness of heart. There are qualities of friendship commendable and greatly to be desired. Men may regard each other with sincere sympathy and honest intentions—as in the case of benevolent and co-operative organizations, where there were safeguards as to the characters admitted, and the conduct of business. The Order of Odd-fellows, represented by numerous delegations present, had such a reputation. The Bible was their great chart and umpire, and the service of God in good deeds to fellow-men was their main object. Such a union was a benefit and blessing to society, for it not only aided the afflicted and distressed in body and estate, but inculcated principles of morality and obedience to God.

Political Reform—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Kendrick.

Rev. Dr. J. R. KENDRICK preached a sermon, last evening, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Second-avenue, from the following text:

"They say unto him Cæsar's. Then saith he unto them, render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's."—Matthew, xxii., 21.

The speaker said that this was the golden text which touches political rights and duties. It contains in germ the whole political system of the age in which it was spoken, and is applicable to the present age as well. It was not his intention to make a political sermon, but it was the duty of ministers sometimes to preach on political topics, and to expound questions of public morality. The speaker, in the course of his remarks, referred to the claims which were being made by the Catholics for assistance from the State in order to carry on their system of religion, and stated that he was willing that the Bible should be removed from the schools, and text-books abolished, but that the public schools should be kept free from sectarian influence. The speaker then referred to the duties of citizens to the State, and asserted that it was evident that if a reform was to be effected in the political condition of the country, it must be by the Christian men of the country. The places of power were now held by men who sought the place for the profits it gave them, and not with a desire to serve the public interests. The speaker denounced the "Ring" as a most infamous combination for the purpose of plundering the public, and, in conclusion, referred to an organization which had a council in this City, which was established for the purpose of reforming the political parties of this State. The speaker hoped that it might be successful, and he urged his hearers to arouse from their apathy and consider their duty to be that of every good citizen, and vote for the best men for office.

Rev. Dr. Newell Upon the Temperance Question.

Three elders and five deacons were ordained at the Allen-street Presbyterian Church last evening by Dr. NEWELL, the pastor, who also delivered the installation sermon. In the evening the fifth of the course of lectures on the subject of "The Young Man for the Times," was delivered by the pastor. His text was from Second Samuel, first chapter and nineteenth verse, as follows: "The beauty of Israel was slain upon her high places." He congratulated young men upon their living in times like these. He noted the decline in Europe of the old dogmas. The adaptation of this island to become naturally a great centre. He spoke of the growth, wealth and progress of the City. New-York is to be the capital of a continent stretching from ocean to ocean. New-York City is one of the high places. It is a grand home for the industrious and a paradise for the lazy. It is a Christian City. The bells of more than 200 churches testify to this. Every young man may get into Christian society, and for realization of Christian beauty this is the place.

In this high place in the nation, the noble are slain. How sad is the view of those perishing and dying. How many sad spectacles arising from alcoholic drinks. With none of those causes which lead to destruction of life in foreign cities, nearly half die from rum. It makes me sick to look at the *Sun* and read the number of deaths arising from rum. The war in France is a jest to it. Verily, they are slain in the high place. And yet this thing is going on, and on, and on, and when shall it end? There is but one opinion upon this subject. It is the high-born, the generous—these are they who have fallen from high places. To each young man I say, Take care of yourself first. You say, There is no fear of me; but every drunkard that ever existed has said the same. It is a trick of the devil. The only one who is safe is the one who says no. Secondly, Take care of others. You say, If they don't drink more than I do, there is no danger. Our fathers have discovered that the moderate use of alcohol is most injurious. If you would do good to others, you must be what you should be yourself.

Work of Evangelization at the Water-Street Mission.

Yesterday afternoon, Rev. W. H. BOOLE and friends dedicated the house at No. 279 Water-street as a mission chapel for use during the Winter. A portion of Isaiah's prophecy concerning the spread of the Gospel was read, and a few comments made, prayers offered, and hymns sang, after which the little congregation adjourned to the mission at No. 273 Water-street. Rev. Mr. BOOLE gave an interesting sketch of the founding and progress of the latter mission. Deceived as he and others had been, he said, by the John Allen excitement, he nevertheless thought that the Christian people who had let that work entirely stop were wrong. He therefore went to a few personal friends to seek pecuniary aid to open a mission; but he was flatly refused assistance. He secured the house at No. 273 Water-street on a lease of three or six years at $1,000 a year. He said that it had been nobly sustained since by unsolicited contributions from every quarter, and that the number of fallen women who had found a home and a Savior there might be counted by scores. Some had gone to homes and situations in Christian families in the City and country, and there were others who still remained in the mission. Several of the latter yesterday acknowledged their deep gratitude to Mr. BOOLE, Mr. LITTLE and other friends. Three proprietors of houses of ill-fame in the neighborhood have voluntarily retired from their business, and yielded up their leases and their keys to Mr. BOOLE, and a fourth has packed up and gone away he knew not whither. One of those women not only closed her house, but effected a new lease for a short time, and tendered it to Mr. BOOLE, while she and some of her girls subsequently sought refuge at the Home. TOM NORTON, who keeps the only remaining den on that block, has also offered to dispose of the leases of his two houses upon reasonable terms, but Mr. BOOLE has refused to buy, believing as he does that he will ultimately get them without purchase.

Necessity for Political Reform—Remarks by Rev. Mr. Geyer.

It is proposed by several of the German ministers in this City to preach a series of sermons in regard to the necessity of political reform in this country. Yesterday Rev. J. W. GEYER, pastor of the German Church in Houston-street, preached on this subject before a large congregation. He said that he thought it was the duty of the clergy to raise their voices against political corruption and selfishness. Their silence on this subject has given political wickedness an unlicensed sway, so that patriotism, and justice, and virtue were made subordinate to political gain. He said that our political system was greatly injured by the lazy and unscrupulous Europeans who flock to this country, along with the good and industrious emigrants. He hoped that Christian men would devote some of their attention to political affairs, with a view of purifying and reforming the political condition of the country. He believed this to be a duty which particularly devolved on Christian people.

Lecture by Rev. A. P. Putnam on Universalism in America.

The second of a course of Sunday evening lectures was delivered last night at the Church of the Savior, corner of Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, by Rev. ALFRED P. PUTNAM, the pastor. The lecture probed the subject of the rise and progress of Universalism in America. The lives and works of many prominent Universalists were carefully reviewed by the lecturer. He spoke of the early history of Rev. JOHN MURRAY, who was a Universalist preacher in England, but who became disgusted at the apparent lack of interest, and resolved he would never preach again. He left England in 1770, and the ship on reaching this country was driven ashore in a gale and brought up in a small cove in New-Jersey. This place was called "Good Luck." Here he fell in with a man named POTTER, who was of the same faith, and who said "You must come and preach for me." They built him a little church and the congregation increased rapidly. He went to New-York, where he was asked to preach, and he complied, and then the idea of Universalism began to spread. In 1772, he went to Newport, R. I., and preached there. At this place he became acquainted with Mr. GREENE and Mr. BARNS, both of whom became Generals in the Revolutionary War. He was subsequently appointed a chaplain in the army, but the other chaplains thought his doctrine would have the effect of demoralizing the soldiers. Gen. WASHINGTON, however, took his part, and gave him a direct commission as chaplain. He then gave a biography of HOSEA BALLOU. There were three types of Universalism. The first had no punishment prescribed. The second was a limited punishment, the sinner having to pass through a place between heaven and hell. The third type was that of Mr. BALLOU, which was opposed to the Trinity, and which has now become universal. All these Universalist ministers have moved, he said, with a military precision, and they are progressing onward to the victory.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The additional military orders will soon be issued. One will be for mustering out officers, another will make assignments to fill vacancies, and another retiring for physical disabilities, providing the law for reducing the army shall not be extended to July 1, as recommended by the Secretary of War.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 16.—The market for American Securities and Stocks closed quiet and steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Consols for money	91¾
Consols for account	91⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	88¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	87⅞
United States 10-40s	87¼
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	111
Erie Railroad Shares	19¼
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Shares	27¼

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for Money, and 92 for the Account. American Securities opened firm and closed quiet and steady at the following quotations: Five-twenties of the issue of 1862, 88¾; 1865, old issue, 88⅝; 1867, 88; Ten-forties, 87¼. Stocks opened firmer, but closed quiet. Railway Shares closed as follows: Eries, 19¼; Illinois, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—TALLOW closed at 44s. 6d.@44s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—The COTTON market opened quiet and closed firmer, but not higher, with Middling Uplands 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.@8⅝d. Sales of the day reached 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm at the following rates: California White Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d.; new Red Western Spring No. 2 opening at 10s. 1d. and closing at 10s.@10s. 1d; Red Western Spring, old, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d.; Red Western Spring, new, No. 1, 10s. 2d.; Red Western Winter, 10s. 7d.@10s. 8d. Western Flour, 25s. CORN, 30s. 9d.@31s. ℔ quarter for new. OATS, 2s. 11d. BARLEY, 5s. PEAS, 37s. 6d. PROVISIONS—Beef, 125s. Lard, 64s. Cheese, 72s. 6d. PRODUCE—Common Resin, 6s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 10½d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 8d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—United States Five-twenties opened firm at 94 for the old issue.

BREMEN, Dec. 16.—PETROLEUM opened steady at 6 thalers 21 groats.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—COTTON steady, with a moderate demand; Middling, 14c. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 16@$1 18 for Winter Red. CORN steady, with a moderate demand, at 50c.@52c. RYE dull and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and drooping; sales at 90c.@$1. Mess PORK dull and unchanged. LARD dull and drooping; sales at 10½c.@11c.; 11¼c. asked for gut steam and kettle. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping at 6¾c. for Shoulders, 9¾c.@10¼c. for Sides, loose; ¼c.@⅜c. higher packed. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 10½c.; Sides, 12¾c.@12¾c., packed; ¼c.@½c. less delivered one week hence. Live HOGS firm and scarce at $6 25@$6 40. Dressed HOGS dull at $7 60@$7 65; receipts, 5,000 head. TOBACCO firm and scarce. WHISKY dull and drooping at 87c. Green MEATS firm, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 8¼c.; Hams, 9½c.@10c., heavy; 10¾c.@11c. for medium and light. EXCHANGE dull at 1-16 off.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—WHEAT neglected. RYE dull. CORN drooping; sales of three cars of Western Mixed, new, and one car of Round Yellow, at 74c. BARLEY very dull; no sales reported. OATS steady, with sales of one car of No. 2 State at 58c. The ruling of the CATTLE market has varied but little from that of last week; the receipts number 5,491 head, an excess over last week of 935 head, but the offerings were so superior that it is almost impossible to grade the market; medium weights sold yesterday at rather higher prices than were obtained last week, and yet, at the same time, in point of quality, many are of the opinion that they were fully worth the difference in price; taking the sales yesterday as a criterion, the market was quotably lower today. The heaviest Steer, weighing 3,230 lbs., brought 12c. ℔ lb.; Christmas Cattle did not realize anything near what owners expected; they sold at from 10c.@12c., while at the opening 15c.@20c. was the asking price.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; No. 2, $1 05¼@$1 05¾; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 41c.; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet and steady at 38¼c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 68c.@68½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer at 69½c.@70c. HIGHWINES steady and firm at 85½c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK, $17 37½@$18. LARD, 11c. Dressed HOGS active and steady at $6 75@$8 65. Live HOGS active and lower at $5 50@$6 12½. CATTLE quiet at $3 25@$6 15. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35. CORN quiet at 81c.@82c. for Mixed Western. OATS, 58c. for Western. BARLEY, 95c.@$1 for Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$33, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES advanced to 93½c.@94c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 80; to New-York, $5 80; to Albany, $5, ℔ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25@$1 27½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 35. CORN steady; Mixed, in bulk, 42c.@44c.; Yellow, 44c.@45c.; Yellow, in sacks, 53c.; White, 55c. OATS dull and unchanged at 38½c.@41c., in bulk. BARLEY dull; No. 1 Spring, 90c. RYE firm at 78c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. WHISKY firm at 89c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. LARD dull at 11c.@11½c. HOGS lower at $5 40@$6. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Extras at $4 87½@$5; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull; Indiana Red, $1 44@$1 45; Pennsylvania, $1 34@$1 36; White Michigan, $1 55. RYE unchanged. CORN dull; New Yellow Southern at 70c.@72c.; Mixed Western, 69c.@72c. OATS—State unchanged; Western, $1 55@$1 56. COFFEE—Rio, 15½c.@17½c. SUGAR quiet. MOLASSES quiet. PETROLEUM—A firmer feeling; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 22¼c.@22½c. WHISKY held at 92c.@93c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 700 bales; net receipts, 475 bales; gross receipts, 825 bales; stock, 10,735 bales. FLOUR quiet and firm at previous prices. WHEAT steady; choice White, $1 70@$1 85; fair to prime, $1 40@$1 60; prime to choice Red, $1 60@$1 80; fair to good, $1 35@$1 55; common, $1 20@$1 30; Ohio and Indiana, $1 38@$1 40. CORN lower; White, 72c.@73c.; Yellow, 72c. OATS quiet at 52c.@53c. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged. WHISKY steady at 93c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—TOBACCO—Sales, 72 hhds. at $4 95@$6 45 for common to good Lugs; $6 75@$15 for low to good Leaf. BAGGING quiet at 26½c.@27c. COTTON firmer; Middling at 13¾c. FLOUR steady at $5 25. HOGS—Choice, $6 25@$6 30. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK at $19 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders at 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides at 9¾c.; Clear Sides at 10¼c. Green MEATS in fair demand and market firm; Shoulders at 5½c. HAMS at 10½c. LARD at 12c. HIGHWINES dull at 87c.@88c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 25. CORN dull; New High Mixed, 51c.; New Low Mixed, 48½c. OATS dull and nominal; No. 2, 43c. RECEIPTS 3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Markets generally dull; prices without material change. The only sales reported was 20,000 bushels New CORN—14,000 on private terms, and 6,000 bushels in car lots, at 63c. The nominal rates are: No. 2 Spring WHEAT, $1 22. OATS—Western. No. 2, 50c.; Ohio, 52c. RYE—Western, 90c. BARLEY, 80c.@95c., as to quality. PORK, $21 for Heavy Mess. LARD, 12½c.@13c. HIGHWINES, 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 06; No. 2 at $1 04. OATS steady; No. 2 at 41c. Other Grains nominal. Dressed HOGS closed buoyant and steady at $6 25. Mess PORK dull at $17. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls; Wheat, 21,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 6,600 bales; net receipts, 3,424 bales; gross receipts, 4,123 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,741 bales; coastwise, 1,053 bales; stock, 166,439 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 17.—COTTON firm; receipts, 3,064 bales; shipments, 2,425 bales. FLOUR dull at $4 50@$6 25. CORN dull at 60c. OATS firm at 50c.@51c. PORK dull and nominal. LARD unchanged. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.@8c.; Sides, 10c.@11c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN irregular; New, shelled, at 55c.@57c. OATS dull and nominal. PETROLEUM—Crude firm at $4 20; Refined at 20c.

GALVESTON, Dec. 17.—COTTON firmer, held higher; good Ordinary, 12¼c.@12½c.; net receipts, 1,729 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,150 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 39,849 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 1,887 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,028 bales; stock, 30,913 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 17.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 14⅜c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 4,432 bales; exports, coastwise, 629 bales; stock, 80,996 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—Spirits TURPENTINE dull. RESIN firm. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 70@$1 90. TAR steady at $1 75. COTTON firmer; Middling at 14c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 44 bales; gross receipts, 545 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 17.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 2,159 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,585 bales; stock, 8,819 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 17.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 13¾c.; sales, 128 bales; net receipts, 495 bales; exports, coastwise, 539 bales; stock, 1,014 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—COTTON—Market firmer, with fair demand; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 1,030 bales; Middling quoted at 13¾c.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm, scarce and unchanged. CORN steady and unchanged.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M., 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 24	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	Dec. 24	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

City of Merida	Dec. 19	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Henry Chauncey	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Dec. 22	New-York	Havana.
North America	Dec. 23	New-York	Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, per steam-ship *City of Merida*, from Pier No 17 East River, at 2 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston from Savannah.—John Murray and wife, Miss Vera Howard, Miss A. Howard, John Calvin, Milton G. Adams, J. Van Sasser, D. C. Cave, F. Vase, W. McDavy, John Tucker, C. Henderson, T. Hutchins, T. Roblee, J. Hagerty, W. A. Parker.

In steam-ship General Meade, from New-Orleans.—C. W. Goodhue and wife, H. R. Teesdale and wife, John Galt and wife, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon rises....5:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:53 | Gov. Island..3:38 | Hell Gate.....7:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SUNDAY, Dec. 18.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Copernicus, (Br.,) Verrill, Buenos Ayres Nov. 18, Montevideo 19, Bahia 29, with mdse. and ten passengers to Busk & Jevons. Crossed the equator Dec. 3 in lon. 40; has had strong N. W. gales for the last 5 ds.; passed going into Bahia steam-ship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Steam-ship Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Dec. 3, via Moville 4th, with mdse. and 70 passengers to Henderson & Bros. Experienced fine weather during first part of passage, and strong N. W. gales the latter part; Dec. 18, 17 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship American Congress, from London for New-York.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co. Has had strong N. and N. W. winds the last 4 ds.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah 15th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.; Dec. 13, 10 A. M., lat. 24 44, lon. 83 40, passed schr. Adeline Elwood, hence for Mobile; 17th, 60 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship Juniata bound S.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Dec. 10 and S. W. Pass 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Escort, Whitman, from Liverpool, arrived 17th and anchored on the bar; came up this P. M., and reports having had fine weather up to lon. 45, since which had strong W. gales; lat. 45, lon. 47, in a sudden squall, carried away cross-jack yard in the slings; have been since Nov. 18 W. of lon. 45; made Block Island Nov. 30, and received a pilot from pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21; Dec. 14, off Shinnecock; Dec. 6, lat. 43 10, lon. 56 05, exchanged signals with bark Quickstep, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship American Congress, Gheselin, London, Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Mary Riley, Losier, Alexandria, for Providence.

Schr. Abbie Blaisdell, Small, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Hunter, Lynch, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Billow, Johnson, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Susan, Lang, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, Virginia.

Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Bridgeport.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Southport, for Virginia.

Schr. Iris, Corwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Artist, Forrest, Somerset.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Hawkins, Portland, Conn.

BELOW—Bark Quickstep, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Chase, from Liverpool Dec. 5, with mdse. to Chase, Talbot & Co.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Arr. steamers Palmyra, from Liverpool; Kensington, from Savannah; and Blackstone, from Baltimore; ships Zephyr and Winged Hunter, from Calcutta and Manila.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18.—Arr. steamers Georgia, from New-York, and Maryland, from Baltimore; schr. S. H. Sharp, from Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 17.—Arr. schrs. Addie Blaisdell, from Baltimore, for Boston; Nicola, from Weehawken, for do.; R. Bullwinkle, from New-York, for do.; G. W. Kimball, Jr., do., for Salem; Iona, do., for Bangor. The Iona touched on the canal flat this morning while coming in. She will probably come off the next tide without damage.

Sld. schr. Finback.

9 A. M.—Wind N. W., fresh, clear.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; brig E. H. Rich, from Boston; schrs. M. C. Hart, from Boston, and Kinauskeag, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

The United States steamer Yantic was at San Domingo City Dec. 10, and the Nantasket at Porto Plata—all well. The Swatara was expected to arrive at San Domingo City from Martinique Dec. 7.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The German steam-ship Main, New-York Dec. 3, for Bremen, has arrived in Great Grinsby Harbor.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.

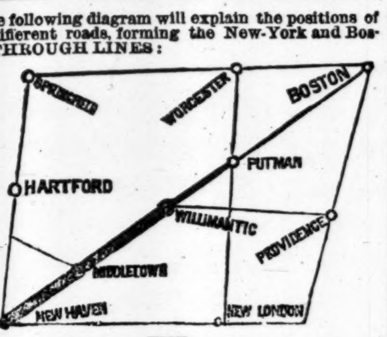
The Musical public are cordially and most cheerfully invited to call and examine these instruments, in full confidence that on a thorough examination they will be found, all things considered, the best instruments of their class made in this country.

A large assortment just received.

DE GRAY & ELLISON,
NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE
NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

ELEGANT
LACE CURTAINS.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT
LOW PRICES.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

THE WORTH OF $25.00 FOR $12.50.—Either of Harpers' $4; The Phrenological Journal, $3; The Christian Union, $3; Rural New-Yorker, $3; Weekly Times, $2; Marshall's Washington, $5; The Doctor, a chremo, $5. All sent for $12.50 by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY

HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR COLLECTION OF DRESS AND BAND BRACELETS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. ALSO A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NECKLACES AND LOCKETS.

READ
AIKEN'S GREAT STORY,
"BERNAL CLYDE,"
COMMENCED IN THE
WESTERN WORLD.
NUMBER 26.
NOW FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN.

Great Christmas Number.

A magnificent Engraving, entitled the
"NATIVITY OF OUR LORD,"
on first page, being a fac simile of the
GREAT PREMIUM ENGRAVING
presented to each yearly subscriber of the
WESTERN WORLD.

BUY THIS WEEK'S ISSUE
And you will say that you get more good reading for six cents than in any other paper you ever saw.
FOURTEEN ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
all complete in one number, and
TWO GREAT SERIALS,
FOR SIX CENTS.
ALL NEWS-DEALERS SELL IT.

MIDLAND BONDS
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $214,555 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

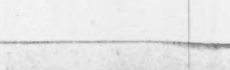
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 30, 32, 34, AND 36 PARK-PLACE, CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR LARGE STOCK
AT RETAIL,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING DEC. 19.



A MAGNIFICENT assortment of genuine Meerchaum Pipes, all of my own make, and fully warranted for Holiday presents. No. 6 John-st., upstairs, also at the store cor. Nassau & John sts. F. J. KALDENBERG.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 294 Bowery, New-York. EMPIRE S. M. CO.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS, TIFFANY & CO. WILL KEEP OPEN STORE DURING THE EVENINGS.

VIENNA
FANCY ARTICLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
BRONZE AND BRONZE-GILT LIBRARY SETS, INKSTANDS, BELLS, CANDLESTICKS, CIGAR-STANDS, ASH-RECEIVERS, CASKETS, WATCH-STANDS, NIGHT-CLOCKS, BAROMETERS, AND A VARIETY OF NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED BY
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-Square.

UNRIVALED
HOLIDAY
NOVELTIES.

House Coats,
Dressing Robes,
"Our Fritz,"
"Chancellor,"
"Monarch,"
Scarfs,
Stylish and Fashionable,
WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
HOSIERY,
Kid, Buck-skin, Calf-skin
AND
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
LINED AND UNLINED.
SILK SUSPENDERS,
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway.

652 BROADWAY.
We are daily opening FRESH INVOICES of articles suitable for PRESENTS, such as
FINE GENEVA JEWELRY,
MUSICAL BOXES,
LONDON AND VIENNA
FANCY GOODS,
and especially
Geneva Watches,
of which we can offer *one of the largest assortments in the City.*
V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS for the
NARDIN WATCH.

A STATE BOND
AND
RAILROAD BOND
BOTH IN ONE.
The 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
MOBILE
AND
MONTGOMERY R. R. CO.
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE
IN GOLD.

The road already completed, its traffic already established, its net earnings already double its interest on the first mortgage bonds, and increasing at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. The road free from debt, and the proceeds of the bonds to be devoted to building bridges from its present terminus near Mobile into that city, and to increase its equipment now immediately needed, to avail of the traffic brought to it by the recent completion of the road from New-Orleans to Mobile. The best route now from New-Orleans, Mobile and the Gulf to New-York and the North. Road 182 miles long. Mortgage about $13,000 per mile, almost the smallest on the market. The mortgage rigorous in securing the bondholders, and in default of the payment of interest by the Company, the obligation of the State of Alabama to pay the same distinct and immediate.

DEBT OF ALABAMA.

Direct, about $6,000,000; indirect, for indorsements on completed roads, about $7,000,000, the latter amply secured on property of double the value of the indorsement, and the law permitting indorsement terminating Nov. 1, 1871. About twelve years ago the State had about double its present debt, which it paid off up to the breaking out of the war, reducing it to about $4,500,000, and now the State has double the population, and more than four times the wealth.

The stock owned and road in hands of men of highest character and capacity.

The security examined thoroughly, and recommended to fiduciaries and careful investors.

About two-thirds of the bonds are sold, and a portion of the rest for sale at 95 and accrued interest by

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.,
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